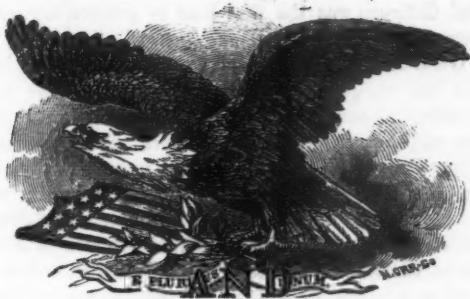


ARMY



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THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

THE surrender of JOHNSTON to General GRANT, or, as that magnanimous officer arranged it, to General SHERMAN, is the leading military event of the week. That this surrender would take place we never have doubted, not sharing the absurd fears of some persons who imagined JOHNSTON flying westward from SHERMAN's all-conquering legions, at the rate attributed to the ram *Webb*, "25 miles an hour." The negotiations were conducted in a manner reflecting the greatest honor upon the Lieutenant-General, and the event will doubtless cement more strongly the attachment between the two foremost soldiers of this war. GRANT arrived at Raleigh on the 24th. SHERMAN immediately notified JOHNSTON of the non-acceptance by the government of the old terms, and, later, demanded his surrender on the terms accorded to LEE. On the 25th JOHNSTON replied, and, on the 26th, the surrender was made in an interview between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON at Durham Station. Then, the articles being signed, the Lieutenant-General intervened to put his approval upon them. Over 50 miles of territory lay between the two main armies, the picket lines, however, closely approaching. JOHNSTON's force was collected nearly as far back as Greensboro', and, at this latter point, therefore, the paroling took place. The number of men actually surrendered is said to be about 25,000, one account putting it at 27,400. It includes everything this side of DICK TAYLOR's command,—east and south of the Chattahoochee. It is said that 80 or 90 guns were also surrendered. The place of conference was the same used on the former colloquy—Bennett's House, five miles beyond Durham Station, and about 30 from Raleigh.

During the week previous grand military reviews were the order of the day for the Army of the Mississippi. They began on Thursday, the 20th, with TERRY's Tenth corps. On Friday, the 21st, COX's Twenty-third corps was reviewed. On Saturday, the 22d, WILLIAMS's (now MOWER's) Twentieth corps; on Monday, the 24th, BLAIR's Seventeenth corps. On Tuesday, the 25th, LOGAN's Fifteenth corps was to have been reviewed, but the orders and preparations for dismissal of the Army precluded the necessity of review.

The two great Armies which crushed Rebellion as between the upper and nether millstone, are now breaking up. HUMPHREYS' Second corps is still at Burkesville and its neighborhood, holding that country, and till lately taking care of the wrecks of LEE's Army. WRIGHT's Sixth corps, was, at last accounts, in the neighborhood of Danville, whither it had gone to cut off JOHNSTON's retreat. GIBBONS' Twenty-fourth corps has all arrived at Richmond. WEITZEL's Twenty-fifth corps is there or at Petersburg. HOWARD's Army of the Tennessee, comprising LOGAN's Fifteenth and BLAIR's Seventeenth corps broke camp on the 29th, to march northward and homeward via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria. SLOCUM's Army of Georgia, comprising DAVIS's

Fourteenth and WILLIAMS's Twentieth corps, started on Monday, the 1st. SCHOFIELD's Army of the Ohio, comprising TERRY's Tenth and COX's Twenty-third corps, is to remain for the present in North Carolina, to receive the detailed surrender of JOHNSTON's troops, and to take care of the State for a time. SHERIDAN's cavalry corps has been recalled from its excursion down to Danville. STONEMAN's expedition is on its pursuit of JEFF. DAVIS. We may add the following to the latest account published by us of STONEMAN's achievements:—One portion of the command under Colonel PALMER moved down the Catawba River, dispersing parties going southwest from JOHNSTON's Army, and capturing upward of 2,000 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, and among the things destroyed was the immense railroad bridge across the Catawba River, 1,125 feet long and sixty feet high. Then learning that a general armistice had been entered into between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, Colonel PALMER ceased operations. The other portion of the command, under General GILLEM, attacked and routed the Rebel force under Major General MCCEWEN at Morgantown, taking one piece of artillery. General GILLEM afterward forced the passes through the Blue Ridge held by the Rebel forces under General MARTIN, taking six pieces of artillery. On the 9th, 900 men surrendered at Cumberland Gap and were paroled.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

SOME connected account of WILSON's brilliant cavalry exploits in Alabama and Georgia can now be given. The corps left Chickasaw on the 22d of March. UPTON's Fourth division seem to have first encountered the enemy at Monticello. His forces consisted almost entirely of RODDY's cavalry, which were slowly driven back a distance of about 30 miles, with constant skirmishing, to Plantersville. There they halted, on the 1st of April, with one battery in position, and threw a hot fire into MILLER's brigade of LONG's Second division. UPTON's division came up at length, on the left, threatening to flank the position, and the enemy retired. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was estimated as greater than ours, that of each being less than 100. Our forces captured 3 guns and about 200 prisoners. The enemy were under FORREST, it is said. A different account of this affair was given in our last, from the evening's papers. The enemy was immediately pursued towards Selma by the two divisions engaged in the battle at Plantersville. At Selma, on the 2d of April, the enemy was found in line of battle outside his works. FORREST's force was supposed to be about 4,000 strong, with 2,000 militia. LONG's Second division first arrived in front of Selma, and formed, dismounted, in the night, while UPTON's Fourth came up on the left. An advance of the skirmish line and then a brisk charge followed, the crack of our carbines and the roar of the Board of Trade battery mingling with the enemy's artillery and musketry. In a quarter of an hour, MINTY's brigade had leaped the outer works, the whole of LONG's division quickly following, and capturing the entrenchments. In an hour, Selma was in our possession. Our attacking force actually engaged was less in number than the enemy, and deserve the greatest credit for their spirit. Our loss in killed and wounded was not much above 200, although, of course, greater than the enemy's. We captured in all, nearly 100 guns, 150 officers, and nearly 2,000 men, with many horses, mules and supplies. The position of Selma,

on the Alabama River, gave it great importance as a strategic point, and its factories for the use of the Army and Navy increased its value. The arsenal and the naval iron works were both very extensive. Much machinery was already removed, but the remainder, with large stores of powder, percussion caps, and shells, all the Confederate magazines, works and buildings, four large furnaces, including the Red Mountain and Central iron works, and a machine shop on the route to the city, some residences of bitter enemies, and vast stores of cotton, were destroyed by our troops.

Next day, Lieutenant ROYCE, with a squad of about twenty men of the Fourth cavalry, dressed in brown clothes, went out to scout on the road taken by the enemy, when they were ambushed, surrendered, and it is said, all shot but one, who escaped to tell the story. All the prominent Rebel officers seem to have escaped; but a number of their staffs were taken. FORREST was twice slightly wounded. MCCOOK's forces, which had been sent to cut off the Rebel General JACKSON's troops, on the Tuscaloosa road, several days previous, destroyed the Centreville bridge over the Cahawba. On the 4th, Cahawba, which lies a little southwest of Selma, also surrendered, and about 70 of our prisoners, who had been well treated, were received. WILSON now opened communication with CANBY at Mobile. From Selma, WILSON moved eastward, capturing Montgomery, West Point, Griffin, Lagrange, Columbus and Macon, scattering the militia on all sides, ruining the only remaining railroad, breaking up machine shops, destroying stores, and rendering the manufacture of material for future campaigns impossible. The Rebel General TYLER was killed, and 142 men captured at West Point, and two bridges, the railroad dépôt, and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad were destroyed. A thousand prisoners are said to have been captured in Columbus and paroled. On the 19th inst., a body of WILSON's troops were on the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, 43 miles south of Atlanta. General WILSON appeared to be heading to the westward, probably for Savannah. Governor BROWN, of Georgia, has once more sent out all the militia between 16 and 60, for the defence of the State. Before leaving Selma, one of General WILSON's columns had captured Meridian, Marion and other points west of Selma. At Macon, WILSON's forces were stopped by SHERMAN's order suspending hostilities, but subsequently resumed their course.

THE FALL OF MOBILE.

Some interesting and accurate accounts have now reached the JOURNAL of the circumstances attending the fall of Mobile. But it is too late to review them. The final attack was that of Sunday, the 9th, on the entrenchments enveloping Blakeley. In this, ANDREWS' Second Division of GRANGER's Thirteenth Corps took the most prominent part, and the assault was conducted with great skill and success. ANDREWS' total loss was 235.

Leaving Pensacola on the 20th of March, having the previous week built 600 feet of wharf and laid 600 yards of railroad track, STEELE's column marched to Pollard, and thence round the headwaters of the Perdido, via Stockton, to Blakeley. During the march, about fifteen miles of corduroy road were made. The investment of Blakeley began on the 2d instant, and from that date to the 9th, in advancing towards the enemy's works, ANDREWS' division made 5,571 yards in length of earthworks, some of the ditches being

eight feet wide, under a hot fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. About 3,000 prisoners were captured at Blakeley. The taking of the works there was the finishing blow for Mobile. General GRANGER went over from Stark's Landing on the 12th with two divisions, and at noon entered Mobile with three regiments, unopposed. General STEELE's column from Pensacola Bay, consisted of two brigades of ANDREWS' division, HAWKINS' colored division, and a brigade of cavalry under command of General LUCAS. The First brigade of ANDREWS' division should have been credited with taking part in the siege of Spanish Fort, in our account of that affair. STEELE commenced the investment of Blakeley on April 2. In the course of two or three days, one of VEITCH's division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and GARRARD's division, Sixteenth Army corps, came in on ANDREWS' left. These troops participated in the assault.

In the assault, ANDREWS' division, three-fourths of a mile in length, was formed under that officer's personal direction, and moved against a strong line of works including three redoubts carrying artillery. It charged about 600 yards over uneven ground covered with fallen trees, strong lines of abattis, detached rifle-pits, and more or less torpedoes. The 97th Ill., led the Second, and the 83d Ohio the Third brigade. Although the works were stoutly defended, in half an hour they were ours. On arriving at Mobile, General CANBY established his headquarters in the Custom House. General GRANGER commands the Department. General VEITCH commands the post. General CANBY reports that he found in Mobile and its defences on the west side of the bay over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton will probably reach three thousand bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage, &c.

The city was in fine order, and the wharves and docks in good condition. Our total captures of guns in Mobile and its defences, may safely be set down at over 250 guns. Our total prisoners are nearly 4000, 300 at Blakeley, 500 at Spanish Fort, and the rest on STEELE's march and during the siege. Two iron foundries, a resin oil factory, several other valuable mills and factories, and a great number of (empty) cotton presses, and ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, stated by the Mobile *Tribune* to be sufficient to supply the garrison for six months, were among our captures. The Rebel gunboats escaped up the river, but must ultimately fall into our hands or be destroyed. They are as follows:

Morgan (wooden).....	6 guns.
Tusculum (iron-clad).....	8 guns.
Nashville (iron-clad).....	4 guns.
Huntsville (iron-clad).....	4 guns.
Ram (name unknown), supposed.....	8 guns.
Total.....	28 guns.

The enemy's loss during the approach and siege, in killed and wounded, was nearly 2,000; ours probably something over that number. The destruction caused by torpedoes did not cease with the capture of Mobile. On the 14th the *Cincinnati's* tug struck a torpedo and was blown up, killing two men and wounding one. Shortly afterwards the *Ida*, commanded by Ensign ELMS, struck another torpedo, and had her port side completely broken in. Two men were killed, three are missing, and three were wounded. While running across to the city, on the same day, the transport *Laura*, which had been used as general headquarters, struck a pile, and is also a wreck. At three o'clock, the *Itasca*, Captain N. GREEN, was struck by a torpedo, and is a complete wreck. She was a screw steamer, and carried four guns. She lost several killed and wounded. At six o'clock, another boat—the *Ross* was blown up, having two men killed and three wounded. On the 19th, the transport steamer *Mary* struck a torpedo near the bar, and was blown up. These losses occurred south of the obstructions in the channel that was formerly used by boats going to Mobile.

On the 19th, an officer of General RICHARD TAYLOR's Staff arrived at General CANBY's headquarters with a flag of truce, to make terms for the surrender of the Rebel troops east of the Mississippi. The result will soon be known. Meanwhile, our fleet has opened the navigation of Alabama River. The iron-

clad *Octorara* was the first boat to proceed towards Selma, followed by the *Winnebago*.

Great excitement was caused on the Mississippi by the late exploits of the *Ram Webb*, and some astounding reports were sent from Memphis. The craft was said to have descended the river "with lightning speed"—and still more definitely, to have gone past the *Manhattan* at the rate of "twenty-five miles an hour!" The facts seems to be that, at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, the ram ran out of Red River, passed all our gunboats and iron-clads, and was fired upon by the *Manhattan*, and subsequently followed by the *Manhattan* and *Lafayette*. She passed New Orleans at broad day at a rapid rate, displaying the stars and stripes, but after passing hoisted the Rebel flag. When a few miles above Fort St. Philip, her condensers got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up. As far as known she had inflicted no damage.

One hundred and five officers and about 1,000 men of MORGAN's old command surrendered to General HOBSON at Mount Sterling on the 1st. 1,200 Rebels also surrendered at other points to HOBSON's troops. Several hundred deserters from the Rebel Army took the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Rebel troops. In Tennessee General WASHBURN's order declaring that after the 25th of April all Rebel soldiers in his district shall be regarded as felons, and not as prisoners of war, is having a salutary effect. Great numbers have surrendered. On the 19th an expedition, under the command of Brigadier-General OSBORNE, started for Brownsville in three columns—one from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie River, and one from Fulton, Tenn. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men. General SHELBY's adjutant was killed. Seven hundred and eighty-six of those on board the ill-fated *Sultana* have been found alive. The lost are now estimated at fifteen hundred. The Memphis hospitals are full of wounded from the *Sultana*, many being badly scalded and burned. The investigation ordered by General WASHBURN is proceeding.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. V.

GENERAL inspection by the officer in command takes place once in each week. On such occasion, every part of the ship except magazines and shell-rooms is exposed and made ready for inspection. It may take place while the officers and crew are at quarters, or after they are assembled for muster; if at quarters, the officers give the usual salute, and the men take off their hats as the officer in command passes them. He is attended by the executive officer and his own aides, and at each part of the ship under the especial charge of officers by that officer, during the inspection of deck, &c., under his charge. The marine guard present arms when inspected. Daily inspections, not at quarters or muster, are made by the executive with or unattended by the officer in command. Only the parts of the ship usually kept clean are then visited. At the first general muster after the vessel has been put in commission, the name of every officer who has reported for duty, and of every petty officer, man and boy, belonging to her, is called, and rank or rate is specified. All hands having been called to muster, and the officers informed by a messenger from the officer of the deck of the fact, the officers assemble upon the starboard or weather side of the quarter-deck, the petty officers in line in the starboard or weather gangway, those of the crew of other rates upon the port or lee side of the quarter-deck, the marine guard in the opposite gangway to the petty officers. As the name of each petty officer is called by the paymaster or the paymaster's clerk, he answers, giving the customary salute. Those of the crew upon the quarter-deck, after answering their names, pass in succession abaft the capstan to the opposite side of the quarter-deck, and forward upon that side, taking off their hats and keeping them off till forward of the main-mast. After the names of all persons on the roll have been called, the paymaster reports to the executive officer, and the latter to the officer in command, all absentees not accounted for being named. The medical officer answers for the "sick;" the officer of the watch for all men on duty on deck, stating the station they occupy; the chief engineer for those on duty in engine or fire-room; and the executive officer for those in confinement, absent upon duty, or with leave.

When the act of Congress for the better government of the Navy, known as the "Articles of War," are read, the petty officers assemble with the rest of the ship's company. The marines are drawn up across the forward part of the quarter-deck, and all prisoners except those under sentence of court-martial are brought up under charge of the corporal of the guard and master-at-arms, and placed upon the

quarter-deck, on the same side with the officers immediately abaft the marines. While the law is being read by the executive officer, every person except the marines remains with head uncovered. When a general order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy is read, all hands assemble upon the quarter-deck. First and second-class firemen are classed with petty officers.

When serving provisions, if the petty officers at the block express dissatisfaction with that got up to be served out, the officer serving the provisions directs a quantity of it to be taken to the mast and a report made to the officer of the deck, who refers the matter to the executive officer. If the article is of bad quality or injured, the latter directs other provisions of the same kind to be got up and issued in its stead, and that appearing to be bad, surveyed by the officers upon the quarterly board of survey, and disposed of in accordance with their recommendation, if it meets the approval of the commander.

The ration is an allowance supplied for the express purpose of furnishing sustenance and maintaining health and comfort; if not required for the accomplishment of such end it must not be drawn. A commutation may be paid in money in lieu of it, or of parts of it that cannot be obtained for issue. A man is not allowed to consume the supplies of the vessel without the intended adequate advantage to himself, by drawing what he does not wish to use and throwing it away or wasting it; nor can he sell it except by permission, to procure other articles of food contributing to his comfort. As, in some cases, the food of all is cooked together, he may not withhold his allowance and destroy it; but it is to be cooked for the common good.

Routine is system, regularity and uniformity. It is comprehensive, compels thoroughness, and promotes efficiency; it supplies both the rule for guidance and the mode of procedure, and unites general rules with the minuteness of detail derived from usage. Tables of routine are prepared to assist in the performance of the executive duties, and for the guidance of watch officers. The one is "general" and carried out upon the special order of the executive officer; the other "daily," and referring to the ordinary current duties of the ship. Both are established by order, or with the approval of the officer in command, must vary with different classes of vessels, and are carried out subject only to such modification as he may deem requisite. A general routine may be arranged for each day, as follows:—On Monday, in morning watch scrub mess-clothes, capstan-bars, and, if in port, clothes of all hands; at 9.30 A. M., exercise the crew at general quarters. On Tuesday, in morning watch scrub decks, ladders, gratings and combings with sand, also banners and sponge staves and handspikes that are not stained or painted; at 1 P. M., air bedding; at 7 P. M., sweep galley funnel. On Wednesday, in the morning watch, scrub clothes of all hands if in port; scrub boats' sails and awnings if necessary. On Thursday, in morning watch scrub decks, ladders, combings, gratings with sand, and boats' oars and spars; an hour before sunset scrape spars and booms, when necessary. On Friday, in morning watch, scrub clothes of all hands if in port, scrub sponge caps, scrub windsails; in forenoon whitewash berth deck, in afternoon scrape and oil the iron work at the guns; at 7 P. M., sweep the galley funnel. On Saturday, in the morning watch, holystone all decks, ladders, hatchways, combings, gratings, running in and removing all guns scrub paint work with salt water, canvas and sand, also lower masts, steps and mastheads, scrub halliard racks and rounds of jacob's ladders. On Sunday, scrub decks without sand in morning watch; at 10 A. M., general muster and inspection. Get ladders upon deck when cleaning; on board steam vessels do not scrub combings or gratings to engine room hatches that are over engines. Avoid all duty that is not necessary on Saturday afternoon, that the crew in port and the watch below when at sea may overhaul their clothing, and on Sunday, after inspection and muster, that the crew may have opportunity for rest and partial relaxation. Get up and overhaul the shot in the shot-lockers once every three months. On the 1st and 15th of each month sling clean hammocks; scrub hammocks on the first Tuesday after slinging. On the first Thursday of each second month scrub blankets with fresh water. Pump the ship out in port, morning and evening, at sea once in every watch; at sea, the watch scrub clothes every morning excepting Saturday and Sunday, and on Saturday the berth deck is holystoned after breakfast. Once in each quarter have cables roused up and overhauled, all pins and shackle bolts knocked out and leaded before being replaced. On the 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month grease hide rope; on the 2d and 4th Thursdays scrape spars and booms. During each quarter expend the regulation allowance of ammunition at target practice with great guns, muskets and pistols; make bimensal returns of deaths, desertions, punishments; on first day of every quarter forward advance returns, muster roll and descriptive list, and shipping articles.

The daily routine for port may be as follows:—At daylight beat off, call all hands and pipe up the hammocks, allowing ten minutes for lashing and stowing; sweep down

the decks and make other necessary preparations, and execute morning orders; pump out the ship before drying down the decks; lower boats together at 7:30; roll back hammock cloths in good weather; square yards and haul rigging taut; wash the ship around and clean the copper. At 8 A. M., go to breakfast; at 8:40 turn the hands to, sweep down decks, flemish down the rigging, clean brightwork; at 9, inspect crew, arms and the brightness of the guns at quarters; exercise one division at great guns; working gangs and mechanics commence work according to orders; boats leave the ship according to orders; at 11:30 clear up and sweep down the decks; at 12, pipe to dinner. At 1 P. M., turn all hands to, and sweep down the decks, mechanics and working gangs resuming work; exercise one division at small arms and one at swords; at 4:30 clear up decks and sweep down; at 5 pipe to supper; at 5:30 turn the hands to and sweep down; pump ship out. At half an hour before sunset beat to quarters for inspection. At sunset hoist boats, and on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday get up clothes lines; on Friday get up holystones and sand; before dark pipe down the hammocks. At 7:45, when the sun's declination and the latitude are of the same name, and at 8:45, when they are different, beat off; pipe down immediately afterwards.

The daily routine at sea may be as follows:—Morning watch: Lay up rigging, at daylight send lookout to mast-head and call warrant officers; swab down decks, scrub clothes except on Saturdays and Sundays; clean decks according to morning orders; pump out the ship; at 7 call all hands and pipe up hammocks, allowing ten minutes for lashing and stowing; get sheets home and sails taut up; clean brightwork; in fine weather roll back the hammock cloths; At 8 o'clock pipe to breakfast, each watch for half an hour.

Forenoon watch: at two bells turn the hands to, sweep down the decks; inspect the crew, arms, &c., at quarters; exercise one division at great guns; mechanics and working gangs commence work according to orders; at seven bells pipe down washed clothes, clear up and sweep down decks, and call the master; at 12 o'clock pipe to dinner, each watch for half an hour.

Afternoon watch: at two bells turn the hands to and sweep down; mechanics resume work; exercise one division at small arms, and one division at swords; at seven bells clear up the decks and sweep down; at 4 o'clock pipe to supper, each watch for half an hour.

Dog watches: at two bells turn the hands to, sweep down decks; pump out the ship; at half an hour before sunset inspect crew at quarters; pipe down watch of hammocks; at dusk station deck lookouts; at 8 P. M., set the watch.

ON STANDING ARMIES.

In what does the national strength consist? Is it militia armies or volunteer forces? Interrogate General PAIXHANS. He will answer:—"It is no longer in the barracks their strength lies, and to see where it is, it is sufficient to open our eyes. * * * In 1792, on one side are our volunteers emerging from college, or leaving the plough, without experience and without officers; on the other hand are the armies of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and all others. With whom did strength remain?"

"In 1810, the soldiers of Spain were in America, and Spain replaced them by a mass of peasants and monks. On the other hand were the enemies of NAPOLEON, the generals under NAPOLEON, and NAPOLEON himself. With whom did strength remain?"

"In 1813 the students, professors and citizens of Germany rose up. They undertook what kings and their armies, and the rigor of the Russian climate had not been able to effect, and they succeeded in achieving their purpose; and those planters, those Indians who, from one end of America drove the old troops of Spain to the other; and the militia of New Orleans, who, in 1815 overthrew, though less in number, the veterans of WELLINGTON! and the Greeks—mountaineers without arms and sailors without vessels, who destroyed fleets and armies! * * *

"Where was strength? Henceforth everything may be done through the population, and nothing without it; and the only strong governments will be those able to comprehend national opinion and lean upon it."

Listen to BONAPARTE before the Council of State. He will tell you—"that it is not recruits who have achieved success; it is the men of the old troops, and the retired soldiers that the revolution has thrown upon the frontiers. Among the recruits some deserted, the others are dead. * * * Why did the Romans achieve great feats? "It is because they devoted six years to the education of a soldier, and a legion of three thousand men was equivalent to thirty thousand."

Ask GARIBALDI what is the best army. He will answer without hesitation, "One thousand determined patriots like those of Marsella." Here are as many systems as there are men, epochs, temper and political circumstances. Shall we conclude with PAIXHANS, GARIBALDI, and STANTON that the national strength and national impulse are but one, and

that the volunteer element is the logical basis of the military national strength?

Can we admit that these disorderly masses, although patriotic, enthusiastic and comprising as many heroes as men, can fulfill the essential conditions of all national strength, persistence in effort and economy in expenditure? The use of volunteers as an irresistible and spontaneous expression of opinion accomplishes miracles; but left to themselves, without the support of a regular force, to struggle against a regular army, the result would be as in Poland.

In 1792, the volunteers of the French republic were not without officers, as General PAIXHANS ventures to say. We have seen the opinion of NAPOLEON on this subject. In 1810 the Spanish volunteers were supported by WELLINGTON's veterans. In 1813, the students, professors and citizens of Germany relied upon the German armies which had not always met with good fortune equal to their courage upon the field of battle, but who had gained indisputable experience and value there. The fact, as regards the New Orleans militia, confirms the rule. It was a spontaneous movement; it was not a military campaign. As for the Greeks, if they had neither arms nor vessels, France and England had them for their use.

Let us conclude, then, public opinion is the first element of national strength, but that the second is in the quality and not the quantity of troops, as we shall demonstrate. Opinion is the powerful engine which sets national strength in motion and animates it. It is the steam of the political and military locomotive of the nation. NAPOLEON despised it, and was overthrown by it. "The people are like water," they always take the form of the goblet," says NAPOLEON. "Yes," added General PAIXHANS, "when they are asleep, like still water; but when the people are in ebullition, even as water boils, the vessel may be broken, and thus the Napoleonic form was destroyed by the explosion of the nations it had conquered."

The necessity of armies results from the necessity of war, and war itself is a sad necessity of human nature. The best way to keep peace is to be ready for war. Strength is required; and if war is unavoidable, the best way to endure it is to be ready for it. The best precaution is to have an army which localizes in a manner on a small portion of the people designated in advance, the trouble inseparable from war, in order that the settled majority of the people may attend peaceably to their ordinary business and work, produce and feed the national prosperity, whilst the army struggles for its protection.

What is the army? A corps of armed citizens, charged with defending the country without, and preserving order within, in case of the armed revolt of a portion of society against the national existence or laws accepted by the entire mass of the nation; a mission so noble and so great that it cannot be accomplished save at the price of the sacrifice of the two things dearest to man—life and will.

The army does not deliberate, it does not harangue, it does not conspire, it does not make or unmake governments, but if the soldier votes, it is for him to remember that his first duty as well as his proudest title, is to be a citizen and remain a citizen forever under the flag.

It is true that the soldier is necessarily taught patience, obedience and absolute respect for his superiors; virtues without which there is no discipline, and without discipline there are no armies.

This discipline has been seen to be dangerous to liberty, the example of the *coup d'état* does not permit this fact to be treated with disdain. But let us remember what we have already said:—The Army is the locomotive, public opinion is the steam power. Let us construct an army where public opinion will be the only motive power, and therein lies a first principle for the organization of national strength; to put it into perfect harmony with the political institutions of the country which represent the national will—public opinion.

The Army is ambitious. Who is not? Here, in America, where all ranks are confounded, and where every one is fit for every thing, legally let it be understood, is there any society composed of elements more ambitious, more eager in the chase for situations than those devoted patriots whose lungs have no sooner shouted to the four corners of the public square the virtues of their candidate, than their legs set forth towards the White House to ask for the price of their disinterested services? Besides, in monarchical States who can say how many thousand turns and twists, and how much baseness the administration, the magistracy and diplomacy, the court and the city go through to satisfy an ambition rarely contained within limits so rigid as those which regulate advancement in the army. We are speaking of regular armies, and not of those armies formed in haste wherein generals are made one day, without its being known what will be done with them the next.

The only practical conclusion that we would, at present, draw from the reproach of ambition, which is made, not without foundation as to the army, is that the military organization of a country should contain measures relative to promotion which should make it the exclusive reward of

merit tested by examination, election and confirmation, leaving no scope for favor, by abandoning promotion to the executive.

Armies are expensive, and very expensive, which is not one of their least defects. What is worse, is, that the expense unceasingly increases, expenditure as to men, as to money, and, above all, expenditure of morality. At Malplaquet—the bloodiest battle fought under Louis XIV., eleven thousand cannon shots were fired, at Wagram eighty thousand, and at Leipzig two hundred thousand. What would it be then with the improvements recently made in fire-arms, when political passion shall be seen to give birth to passionate wars? "The greatness of the battle-field henceforth, will be no longer that under Louis XIV. and FREDERICK, it will be that of NAPOLEON; it will be the entire arena of present interests, that is to say, that its extent will be Europe, and perhaps the globe itself. And on the battle-field the number of combatants will be more and more considerable. Louis XIV. had 440,000 men, the republic and the empire had more than a million; and now that political questions animate all minds, nations will march in person." (PAIXHANS)

Physically, armies are expensive through the devastation they occasion, the number of lives they sacrifice, and the general impoverishment of the population through long wars.

Morally, armies are costly through their habituating populations to violence, rapine, brutal satisfaction of the passions, and to ambition. In fine, they substitute the ridiculous vain-glory of arms for the passionate love of liberty, individual sovereignty and progress.

If we pass to another order of ideas, the financial expenses of armies in the field, we see that in seven years, from 1792 to 1798, war cost France and the surrounding countries forty-two billion francs. In the following years the expense is still further augmented, the theatre of war becoming enlarged as well as the number of combatants. The definitive result in 1815 was a general debt in Europe of thirty-five billions.

Let us now glance at the expenses in time of peace. We take for instance that of the French army:—

In 1821 the army cost.....	171,000,000
1829 " "	214,000,000
1830 " "	234,000,000
1847 " "	367,000,000
1848 " "	432,000,000

The expense under the present empire increased considerably by the addition of the Imperial Guard; and the proportion of increased expense in forty years of peace from 1821 to 1861, may be established at the rate of from 171,000,000 to 600,000,000. We add that in England, and in Germany the proportion is at least as great, in Italy it is still more considerable. If to this material expense is added the loss of the labor which these hundreds of thousands of soldiers would have performed had they remained in the fields or in the workshop, it will be granted that the organization of armies, as it exists, is absurd in an economical and social point of view.

Consequently, another more economical system must be found, and one as strong. For this, quantity which costs much, and gives little, must be sacrificed to quality which costs little and gives much. C.

THE POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS.

WHEN GRANT and FARRAGUT opened the Mississippi, the Rebel government derived almost incalculable supplies from beyond that river. Immense droves of cattle were brought from Texas. We captured thousands when we occupied the east shore. From Texas, by land, in wagons, one unbroken caravan transported flour in sacks, from Texas to the head waters of the Red River. All the immense coterminous tracts are a wheat and corn-producing land. One hundred thousand men under an able leader would be a more dangerous force there than two or three times that number on this side. In such a campaign our lines of supply would constantly become longer and more difficult to maintain. Much of the theatre of war would be far more unhealthy; and, it is very remarkable that nostalgia becomes a dangerous element to encounter when troops from dense civilizations advance into vast plains thinly settled and devoid of objects of accustomed interest. This was eminently the case when the Russians and Austrians first carried scientific war into the flat country along the Danube and into the steppes of the Crimea and Western Asia. Nostalgia produced no small proportion of the deaths in the Mexican war. What is more, Texas abuts on an inimical territory. Through Mexico, the Rebels could not only derive supplies, but reinforcements—intending, by the latter term, acquisitions of numbers. This would produce new and ugly complications, would ensure our absorption of Mexico, a certain future result, but one to be deprecated at this time at the expense of a foreign war, because in case of a foreign war the Rebels might attempt to renew the struggle at home. This they, already, in conversation, threaten to do. The spirit evinced by the paroled Rebel

officers who have been permitted to return to Richmond, is bad, defiant, almost hopeful. The collisions between the conquered and the victors in Paris in 1815, threaten to be renewed in the Southeast in 1865. The Rebel armies, as to the masses, are glad to throw aside their arms; but the same agencies, moral and physical, which coerced them into the field, in 1861, might again succeed in doing so in 1865. A military chief and exile returned from Elba. One might return from Texas, and another Waterloo might be required to crush a power based solely upon the bayonet. But, suppose a few thousand Rebels—enough to make an army—to have escaped and concentrated beyond the Mississippi. What then is the first thing to be done? Occupy the seacoast of Texas. Certainly, that is a foregone conclusion. What then? Ship off, at once, very strong bodies of negro line infantry, with a due proportion of white infantry, cavalry and artillery. Negro cavalry is comparatively unserviceable at the West. Negro artillery is not to be compared to white, because the scientific arms require a high development of prompt intelligence. Then, occupy and fortify the whole line of the Rio Grande as far north as the mountains and the Gila River, with a chain of fortified posts. Then would commence the old Anaconda system again, which has crushed out Rebellion at the East. This would be a parallel to the Scythian war on a great scale. The mounted nomad Indian tribes would furnish a magnificent light cavalry. Salt Lake City would have to be thoroughly occupied so as to prevent the Mormons from furnishing the Rebels with supplies, which might also be smuggled in from the North through British America, and through the northern provinces of Mexico from the Gulf of California.

This is, it is true, problematical, but it is not an idea without a solid base. Although our expedition against the Mormons in 1858 and 1859 succeeded, the Russian attempt upon Khiva failed, and yet the Salt Lake City is 1,000 miles from Fort Leavenworth, while Khiva is not 400 from the Caspian. The whole future depends upon two things: First, the ability of the Rebel generals, willing to protract the war. Second, the willingness of the mass of the population beyond the Mississippi to risk destruction for the sake of an idea and a crumbled Rebel Confederacy. An officer who has taken pains to talk with the youth of Virginia, reports that boys of 12 and 15 brag that they would yet live to fight in this war. If so, although the curtain has fallen upon the first drama on the stage of the cotton States east of the Father of Waters, it may yet rise, if the theatre be not closed, at once upon a bloody military spectacle west of the same. It is only, however, strict truth to say that the capitulation of Johnston, following that of Lee, and the anxiety of other leaders to follow the suit of surrender, make it evident that the Rebellion is finally and completely crushed, even west of the Mississippi.

P.

NON NOBIS DOMINE!

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
Lord make us thankful to Thee!
In the harvest of Death, reaped by the sword,
Thou hast given us victory.
Blood like water, and tears like rain,
Broken hearts over myriads slain;
Thou hast ordered it—not in vain.
Lord make us thankful to Thee!

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
In the flush of our triumphs wide,
Let not vain-glory, like wine outpoured,
Make our hearts drunken with pride.
Thou hast nerved our arms for the right,
Thou hast borne us on through the fight,
Thou our buckler—in Thee our might.
Lord make us thankful to Thee!

Make us thankful to thee, Oh Lord!
Though tearful for those who fell,
Thine was the sacrifice—ours the reward:
Memory shall cherish them well.
They are Heroes and Martyrs Thine;
Offerings laid upon Freedom's shrine;
We the palm and laurel will twine:
Grateful to them, and to Thee.

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
God of our Fathers, and ours!
Great God of Battles! still must the fierce sword
Guard Freedom's perennial flowers,
Won by our sires—left in our trust;
Freely our blood watered the dust:
Red are our swords—not red with rust.
Lord make us thankful to Thee!

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
When Thy smiles beam bright o'er the land,
And Peace with all Thy rich blessings restored,
United in Freedom we stand.
Make us ever loyal and strong;
Bold for the right—fierce against wrong.
Grandly shall swell then our triumphing song
With praise and thanksgiving to Thee.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS A. SMYTH.

A MEETING was held by the commissioned officers of the Third brigade, Second division, Second Army corps, at the headquarters of said brigade, Thursday evening, April 20th, 1865, for the purpose of tendering their sympathies to the family of their late brave commander, General THOMAS A. SMYTH, who died April 9th, from wounds received on the 7th instant, while leading his brigade against the enemy near Farmville, Va.

Surgeon LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, of the Irish Brigade, opened the meeting with a few very appropriate and touching remarks concerning the lamented General. After appointing the necessary officers, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We meet this evening with hearts clouded with sorrow, to express our feelings in regard to the severe loss the Army in general, and the whole circle of his friends and companions have sustained in the death of that gallant and noble minded soldier, Brigadier-General THOMAS A. SMYTH,

Resolved, That in him was found a rare union of firm purpose, and mildness, and gallantry of principle and politeness. To know him an hour was to respect him forever. So eager were his soldiers to obey him that punishment where he commanded was almost unknown.

Resolved, That by his death the country has sustained a heavy loss. On many a battle-field, by his courage and coolness, he turned the ebbing tide of victory; and in the last great campaign of the war, he fell in the front of battle, an example to those he led and a model to posterity. Courteous, frank, and amiable, he leaves upon the hearts of his friends a memory that can never be effaced.

Resolved, That, while no native born American could excel him in devotion to our glorious Republic, and attached to its institutions and laws, the memory of his oppressed Ireland was ever before him, and he proudly anticipated the day when his arm would strike among those who would burst her shackles.

Resolved, That, as a patriot, a loyal American, and an honorable gentleman, General THOMAS A. SMYTH had no superior, and, with heartfelt grief for his loss, we subscribe this attestation of his virtues. Living a blameless life, he died a glorious death. May this reflection tend to console his bereaved family and his many friends.

Resolved, That his brother officers and companions in arms most respectfully offer their sympathies, and condole with his bereaved wife and family, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be forwarded to them as a memento of their esteem for a lost friend and their participation in the grief of his relatives and connections.

(Signed)
President, DANIEL WOODALL, 1st Del. V. V., Com'ding Brigade.
Vice Presidents, F. E. PIERCE, Lieut. Col. Com'ding 108th N. Y. V.
GEO. F. HOPKIN, " " 10th " "
CHAS. C. CALLAHAN, " " 4th Ohio.
J. W. H. BALDWIN, " " 7th West Va.
HENRY F. CHAW, Major, " 12th N. J.
JOHN T. DENT, " " 1st Del. Vols.
J. FRANK MORGAN, Captain, " 14th Conn.
CHAS. MCNALLY, " " 69th Penn.
JOHN H. GALLAGHER, " " 106th Penn.
Committee, F. E. PIERCE, Lieut. Col. 108th N. Y. Vols.
LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, Surgeon 63d N. Y. Vols.
FRANK M. RILEY, Captain and A. A. G.
Secretary, C. W. COWTON, Brevet Captain 10th N. Y. Vols.

COMMODORE WILLIAM W. MCKEAN died at his residence, near New York city, on Saturday morning, April 22d, aged sixty-four years. He entered the service on the 30th of November, 1814, and received his last commission as Commodore July 16, 1862. His last cruise expired in June, 1862. In about fifty years' connection with the service he had seventeen years and eleven months sea service, thirteen years and three months shore duty, and was for seventeen years and eleven months unemployed. He was a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed. At the time of his death he stood eighteenth on the retired list of commodores. Commodore McKean was the son of Judge McKean, of Pennsylvania, and a nephew of Governor McKean. At the time of his death he was a member of the Naval Board convened at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum. He was a cousin of the Rebel Commodore FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, and strongly condemned his conduct. In 1823-4 he commanded a schooner in PORTER's squadron, and was very active in suppressing piracy along the coast of Cuba and among the islands of the bay. Few officers in the service stood higher than the deceased. He was very active and prompt in his habits, and his prudence won the regard of the department. He was frequently employed upon important special service, and commanded the screw steamer *Niagara*, 15, which returned the Japanese Embassy. When he had arrived home he was immediately sent to command the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and there performed very useful service. The cause of his death is stated to have been a severe cold caught last week on the coast.

CAPTAIN A. M. PENNOCK assumed the duties of Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, April 26th, vice Captain A. L. CASE, ordered to the *Colorado*, as Fleet-Captain of the Mediterranean Squadron. On the first of this month, Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL assumed the command of the Yard vice Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING. The latter has been Commandant of the Yard nearly four years, and during that period more ships have been constructed and repaired at, and more supplies sent from, the Yard than from any two Yards in the country. The promptness and energy with which every wish of the Department has been seconded, and the simple fact of being retained in command of the most important Government Yard in the country during such a time, are sufficient proofs of his ability and the feeling of the Department toward him. His successor has been in command of an active Squadron, and is well known as an officer of great ability. The officers of the Yard are now Commandant, Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL; Executive Officer, Captain ALEXANDER M. PENNOCK; Lieutenant-Commander, JAMES E. JOUETT.

Mr. D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway, has several copies of the Naval Register for 1865 for sale.

TO THE OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

It is proposed to collect a fund for the purpose of erecting, in the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, a suitable monument to be inscribed to the officers and men of the Naval service who have fallen during the war, and whose memory it is desired to preserve; and as the remains of Lieutenant S. W. PRESTON, who fell in the assault upon Fort Fisher, have been placed there, at his own request, it is further proposed to place this monument over his grave.

This subscription should be general throughout the service; and all officers are requested to give their attention to this laudable object, and to subscribe according to their means. While it is, of course, left discretionary with each one to decide how much he can afford to contribute, it is suggested (to avoid any mortifying discrepancy in the amounts subscribed by different vessels), that a certain sum, as the minimum subscription, shall be assigned to officers of each grade in the service, as follows:—

Admirals.....Thirty dollars.
Commodores.....Twenty-five dollars.
Captains.....Twenty dollars.
Commanders.....Fifteen dollars.
Lieut.-Comd'rs and Vol. Lieut.-Comd'rs.....Twelve and ten dollars.
Lieutenants and Vol. Lieutenants.....Ten and eight dollars.
Acting Masters.....Six dollars.
Ensigns.....Six dollars.
Midshipmen.....Six and five dollars.
Staff officers according to relative rank.

It is estimated that \$10,000 can be raised in the service for this object.

Paymasters of the different vessels are requested to keep a copy of the subscription lists of the vessel to which they are attached, and to forward the amounts collected to the Fleet Paymasters of the different Squadrons, who will, when the list is complete, forward the amounts collected in each Squadron to the Paymaster of the Naval Academy, to be by him retained subject to the order of the committee of officers appointed to carry out the design.

It is suggested that two or more officers in each Squadron and at the different stations be appointed as a Committee; and that the Committees of all the Squadrons and stations form a committee of the whole, who shall select, from among themselves, the persons to carry out the design and inscription—the Superintendent of the Naval Academy being the President and the Paymaster the Treasurer.

Committee for North Atlantic Squadron—Commanders TRENCHARD, RHIND, and TEMPLE.

THE *Washington Republican*, of April 29th, in an article headed, "Startling Developments Made as to the Extent of 'the Scheme of Assassination,'" says:

The arrests already made of persons known to be parties to the murder of President LINCOLN, and the facts thus far ascertained of the hellish purpose of the Rebel assassins to strike from existence all the leading men of the National Government, thus leaving it without a legal head, and the reins of Government to be seized by any erratic, ambitious general who might at the time be in the field at the head of an army, will, when all made known, startle our people and astound the world.

The sentence we have italicized is somewhat equivocal in view of the fact that the only General "at the head of an army," who was in a position to carry out the *Republican's* startling programme was the Lieutenant-General. Does the *Republican* intend to hint that General GRANT is the "erratic, ambitious General" from whose deep designs of treason we have been so happily preserved?

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary and other Rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:—

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and
Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost-Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have herewith set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

By the President,
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM WEBB

FLAGSHIP GLASGOW, NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the Rebel ram *Webb* ran the blockade of the Red River this morning, and passed the city at a high rate of speed; but so unexpected was her appearance that she received only two shots through the hull in passing. As she approached the city, she was flying the United States flag at half-mast, and was mistaken for an Army transport. The *Hollyhock*, Lieutenant-Commander Gherardi; the *Florida*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. Budd; the *Quaker City*, Lieutenant-Commander Speyer; and the *Crispee*, Commander Leroy, were dispatched in pursuit of the ram, the *Hollyhock* far ahead. When about twenty-five miles below the city, the ram encountered the *Richmond*, Captain T. P. Greene, coming up. The *Webb* then headed in to the left bank of the river, ran on shore, and was set on fire by her commander, who proved to be Edward G. Reed, formerly of the United States Navy.

Her crew consisted of about forty-five men, and her cargo was cotton, resin, and turpentine, so that she soon blew up, the crew escaping to the swamps, except three, two of whom were captured and are prisoners. The third was destroyed with the vessel. Her armament consists of three guns. The whole party will probably be captured by troops who will forthwith be dispatched in pursuit of them. As the ram passed the city, she had a torpedo suspended from a spar from her bow. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

AGAMEMNON, iron-clad, 4, building at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, is nearly ready for service. Her engines and machinery are said to work well.

ETAW, paddle-wheel, 10, Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, commanding, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on Saturday, April 30th, in 26 hours from Fortress Monroe. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant-Commander, Leonard Paulding, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Jno. W. Simmons; Acting Masters, Chas. F. Keith, S. B. Davis, and T. O. Soranton; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Titus Carstairs; Acting Surgeon, J. D. Malone; Second Assistant Engineer in charge, John C. Stevens; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, John E. Hilliard, Wm. H. Crawford; Third Assistant Engineers, H. C. Christopher, Chas. A. Satterlee.

E. B. HALE, screw, 6, arrived at Philadelphia on the 29th of April from Port Royal. Acting Master Commanding, C. F. Mitchell; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Henry Stahl; Acting Assistant Paymaster, M. M. Hovey; Acting Second Assistant Engineer in charge, William Ross; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Franz Marsh, Thomas W. King; Third Assistant Engineer, R. F. Bonnett; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, William Finnigan.

FOX, schooner, 2.—The Navy Department has received information that the *Fox*, a tender to the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, while at anchor at Deadman's Bay, Fla., discovered the blockade-running schooner *Rob Roy* on the south side of the bay, near the shore. A boat being sent to attempt her capture, she was run ashore by her crew and fired. A small portion of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. The saved portion consisted of cavalry sabres and farming and mechanical implements.

HUNTSVILLE, screw, 4, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding E. F. Devens, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 1st, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, bringing a number of passengers from that squadron. The *Huntsville* will be dismantled and sold, as her services are no longer required.

KANSAS, screw, 8, is lying in the stream at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, ready for active service and expected to sail on 10th. Lieutenant-Commander, P. G. Walmough; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, O. A. Thompson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Ensign Little; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Isaac Poole; Second Assistant Engineers, Robert Potts, H. D. Sellman; Acting Third Assistants, J. W. Scott, G. L. King, J. Gibson.

LADY SEWING, paddle-wheel, formerly a blockade-runner, and afterwards fitted up as a yacht for the President of the United States, went into commission April 24. Her commander will be Pierre Giraud, who has during the war been twice promoted for gallantry—at Charleston and at Mobile. At the latter place he commanded the United States steamer *Tennessee*. The following officers reported on board: Acting Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud; Acting Master, Wm. Tallman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. H. Lockwood; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, W. Stolesburg; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Joseph Pritchell.

LANCASTER, screw, 30, has been relieved at the Panama station by the side-wheel steamer *Waterloo* 14, from San Francisco, to which port the *Lancaster* proceeds.

MARLBOROUGH, screw, 6, at Newport Yard, is undergoing repairs. She will probably be out of service two or three weeks.

NEW IRONIDES, iron-clad, 20, at Philadelphia. Will be ready for service in a week or ten days.

NAUSSETT, iron-clad (light draught), was launched on the 26th ult. from Mr. Donald McKay's yard, in East Boston, Mass. Her model was greatly changed since she was placed upon the stocks, by raising her deck and building her up to enable her to float. She will doubtless do harbor defence duty in Boston.

NIRGO, screw, 5, came out of the dry-dock at the Boston Yard on the 24, and screw steamer *Mohican*, 7, took her place.

PROTEUS, screw, 11, Commander R. W. Shufeldt, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard April 30th, from Key West, which place she left on the 24th ult.

ROANOKA, iron-clad, 6, arrived at New York the 23rd of April.

SIREN, paddle-wheel, 8.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding Mississippi Squadron, enclosing a report of Acting Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the United States steamer *Siren*, dated April 22d, respecting an expedition sent by Brigadier-General Osborne to Brownsville, Tennessee, consisting of three columns. They returned on the 22d ult., having captured one colonel, one major, four captains, four lieutenants, and twelve men. One of the men captured is the fellow that has been passing for Linton, the burner of the U. S. steamer *St. Paul*. General Osborne hung him from a cottonwood tree. His proper name is ascertained to be Wilcox, and he has a father living at Memphis, Tenn. The steamers *Anna Exton* and *Sylph* were not injured by the guerrillas. They came out of Hatchie River on the 22d ult.

SYLPH, screw, 5.—This vessel, taking part in many of the great naval fights of the war on the Mississippi, has been sunk for the second time. Her first mishap occurred in the Mississippi by collision with the *Ari zona*; the second in Mobile harbor. It is said she will be raised again.

QUANDO, iron-clad, 2, built at East Boston by McKay & Aldus, is now fitting out at the Charlestown Yard for the defence of the Boston harbor.

SARATOGA, sloop, 22, which arrived at New York a short time since from the South Atlantic Squadron, under command of Lieutenant Welch, has been put out of commission. She will be overhauled, and will probably be changed into a storeship for a foreign station.

ST. LOUIS, sailing sloop, 13, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard for repairs, on the 27th ultimo. She has been for some time attached to the South Atlantic Squadron.

SOMERSET, paddle-wheel, 6.—An expedition from this vessel on the 20th of April destroyed salt works on St. Joseph's Bayou, Fla.

TOXAWANDA, iron-clad, 4, at Philadelphia, will be ready for service in a week or ten days.

WYOMING, steam-sloop, 7, Commander John Bankhead, sailed from Baltimore on the 21st of April on a cruise in search of the Rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, now preying on our commerce in the East India seas. The *Wyoming*, since her return from Japan, where she established her reputation as a fighting ship, under Captain McDougal, by silencing the forts at Kanagawa and destroying two men-of-war, has been undergoing extensive and thorough repairs at Baltimore in hull and machinery. She is now in fine trim, and is armed with a heavy and effective

battery. The *Troquois*, 10, Commander C. P. R. Rodgers, is also cruising in the waters of the East Indies before this for the same purpose. Both vessels have good speed and can readily handle the *Shenandoah*. The following is a list of the officers of the *Wyoming*:—Commander, John P. Bankhead; Lieutenant-Commander, Joshua Bishop; Lieutenant, Stephen A. McCarty; Acting Master, Robt. Banton; Surgeon, Henry F. McCherry; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Daniel A. Smith, Jr.; Engineers—Chief, D. G. Peltz; First Assistants, Fletcher A. Wilson, George W. Sesser, Francis G. Smith; Second Assistant, Thomas Lynch; Third Assistants, James E. Speights, Henry McConnell, E. A. Penny; Acting Second Assistants, J. W. Milstead, Samuel H. Linn; Acting Third Assistant, E. G. Allen.

WACHUSSET, screw, 10, left St. Pierre, Martinique, on the evening of the 3d of April for Cape de Verde Islands, and from thence was to go to the Coast of Africa on her way to China.

REPORT ON HEAVY ORDNANCE.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 25, 1864.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications; of the manufacture of the same; of the "royalty" paid, and to whom, for the use of a patent in the manufacture of the tests to which these guns are subjected when received into service; the reasons for believing the tests satisfactory; what proportion of our sea and land armament is of rifled ordnance; when rifled guns were introduced, and the cause of the delay pertaining thereto.

J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

Mr. Wade, from the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, submitted the following report: The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, ask leave to make the following report, with the accompanying testimony: Your committee began the investigation required by the resolution of the Senate early last session; but, being unable to obtain the testimony of the inventors and manufacturers of the two guns into the composition of which wrought-iron entered in whole or in part, they deferred the subject until this session, when they were enabled to complete their investigation.

Under the head of "heavy ordnance," your committee would call attention to three classes of guns: First, those made entirely of cast iron; second, those made of cast iron and banded with wrought-iron; and, third, those made entirely of wrought-iron. Of the first class are the guns generally known as the Dahlgren gun and the Rodman gun. Of the second class is the Parrott gun. Of the third class is the Ames gun. There is still another gun, known as the Wiard steel gun, but as it does not come, so far as your committee have been able to learn, under the head of "heavy ordnance," they have not deemed it necessary to devote much attention to it.

The Rodman gun, which having to some extent its peculiarity of form, is principally distinguished by the mode adopted in its manufacture, which is an invention of Major T. J. Rodman. The casting is made around a hollow core, or core barrel, as it is termed, into which is introduced a stream of cold water, the outside of the casting being kept heated until the cooling from the interior reaches the outer portion of the mass of metal forming the casting. This mode of manufacture, it is claimed, insures two important advantages over the old method of casting the gun solid and then boring it out. The strain upon the metal produced by cooling in large masses is reversed, rendering the gun less liable to burst from the explosion of the powder in it; and a much greater degree of hardness is given to the interior surface, rendering the gun less liable to abrasion in the bore by the passage of the projectile along with the action of the gases of the powder upon the metal. It is generally held by the witnesses that no effective gun of large calibre can be made of cast-iron except upon the Rodman principle, or the principle of cooling from the interior.

The Dahlgren gun is the invention of Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, and is distinguished by its exterior form. The plan adopted to avoid the strain consequent upon cooling a solid casting of large size from the outside in to make the casting considerably larger than would otherwise be needed to produce a gun of the required size, and after cooling, and then turn it down to the proper size and form. But the Dahlgren gun of the largest calibre are now being manufactured upon the Rodman principle.

These two guns are the only guns of large calibre, made entirely of cast-iron, which are now used in the service. It will be seen from the testimony that officers of the Navy generally prefer the Dahlgren gun for Naval service, while officers of the Army express a preference for the Rodman gun. Both of these guns would appear, from the testimony, to be the best cast-iron guns now known to any service. They are generally smooth-bore guns—but few, if any, of the larger calibre being rifled.

The rifled gun, of large calibre, employed almost wholly in the Army and Naval service is the gun invented by Robert C. Parrott. It is composed of a cast-iron cylinder with a wrought iron jacket or band shrunk upon the breech of the gun, in order to strengthen it about the seat of discharge. The cast iron cylinder of this gun was formerly cast solid, and then bored out; but, latterly, those of the largest calibre are cast upon the Rodman principle.

The introduction of the turreted iron-clads into our Naval service impressed upon the department the necessity for guns of large calibre. These vessels carrying but few guns, and being designed to operate against other iron clads, as well as to resist the effect of opposing batteries, it was considered important to have guns throwing projectiles, shot or shell, of the greatest possible weight, and guns of as large a calibre as fifteen inches were designed and constructed principally for use on turreted vessels. The result of the contest between the United States iron-clad *Watchdog* and the Rebel iron-clad *Atlanta* shows the remarkable effect of heavy projectiles upon iron-clad vessels.

The Parrott rifled gun of large calibre is also used upon our Naval vessels, being able to throw projectiles with greater accuracy and to a greater distance than the smooth bore guns. At the time of their introduction into the service, they were undoubtedly the best rifled guns of large calibre which the Government could obtain. They were not much more expensive than the cast-iron gun of the same calibre, and yet are deemed by our officers to be nearly, if not quite, equal to the best wrought-iron guns manufactured by other nations. They have rendered most material service both upon land and upon sea.

But the bursting of the Parrott guns of large calibre, together with the bursting of some of the cast-iron guns of large calibre, upon the vessels engaged in operations against the defences of Charleston and against Fort Fisher has tended to weaken confidence in the durability of these guns, and would seem to show the necessity of obtaining, if possible, some other gun which can be more implicitly relied upon. It is the testimony of our officers of the Navy that the bursting of one gun in a fleet tends to demoralize the crew of each vessel upon which a gun of that kind is used, whether it bursts or not. And it is asserted that the loss sustained by the bursting of guns of large calibre on vessels operating against Fort Fisher was much greater than the loss sustained on the entire fleet from the fire of the enemy.

The bursting of these guns is generally attributed to the explosion of shells prematurely within the bore of the gun. The opinion of Mr. Parrott in regard to the cause or causes of premature explosion of the shells is as follows:

"It has been a matter of much concern with me, and I would rather not make a gun than have any accident occur. I ascribe the difficulty to the friction of the powder in the shell itself. At first, it was natural enough to ascribe the difficulty to bad shells, bad castings, bad fuses, etc.; but, upon full trial, it appears above all question that the difficulty arises from the powder exploding in the shell within the gun by friction, caused by the striking of the powder against the inside of the shell. A 300-pounder shell is ten inches in diameter; a round shell of that diameter holds about three pounds of powder. My 300-pounder shell holds about seventeen pounds of powder. Now, when you fire a gun and strike the butt of a shell suddenly with the immense force of the charge, there is a reaction of the powder within the shell against the bottom of the shell; and if there is any roughness so as to cause friction at the bottom, the powder will be exploded in the shell while it is within the gun. Thinking that to be the case, I have for a long time been endeavoring to coat the inside of the shell with varnish or licker, and now I am going to coat the inside of the shell with tallow, and brown soap, forming a thin liquid mixture, and pour it into my shells and pour it out again, leaving a coating on the inside which covers over the rough iron; and when that is done, I find the shells can be fired without premature explosion."

"Some two months ago, Captain Temple, one of the officers of this vessel of Porter's, came to the laundry and became aware of this fact. He had two 100-pounders on board his vessel; when he got back,

he found that his shells had no such coating, and he immediately set to work and lined them with asphaltum, etc. He fired his guns fifty or sixty times each during the engagement, and not a single shell exploded prematurely in his gun; while in some of the other vessels around him shells were exploded prematurely, and thrown out of the guns in fragments. That is so stated in a letter of his which I saw yesterday."

So the cause or causes what they may, the fact is that these guns do burst while in action, with very disastrous results.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance to obtain, if possible, some kind of heavy ordnance which shall not be liable to these objections. The entire efficiency of an iron-clad vessel, costing the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars, may depend almost entirely upon the character of the guns with which she is armed. In the words of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, "You might lose a battle by going into action with a gun around which stood twenty-five men entertaining the idea all the time that it might burst." Considering the great cost of our iron-clad vessels, and the importance of the results to be obtained by rendering them as secure and efficacious as possible, a few thousand dollars more of expense would seem to be of but little moment if it affords the only means of reaching the end desired. The disastrous results attending the bursting of a gun can be to a greater extent guarded against upon land than at sea. In the latter case, the loss of the vessel, with all on board, may be the consequence, while the demoralization of the crews of the other vessels similarly armed may lead to results almost, if not quite, as disastrous. But upon both land and sea, it is of the utmost importance to obtain heavy ordnance of the most reliable character.

In view of these considerations, your committee desire to refer somewhat at length to a wrought-iron gun which to them seems to possess three qualities of strength, durability and safety which are so very desirable. It is the invention of Horatio Ames. But few of these guns have yet been manufactured, yet they have successfully withstood every test that has been applied to them.

Upon the 21st of August last, at the request of the inventor, the President ordered the appointment of a board to test a gun of 7-inch calibre manufactured by Mr. Ames. The board consisted of Major-General Gillmore, United States Army, Commodore T. A. Hunt, United States Navy, and Major T. T. S. Laidley, United States Army, Inspector of Cannon, etc. The trial commenced at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 16th of September, and continued until the gun had been fired seven hundred times. The details of the trial are contained in the report of the board, a copy of which is submitted in the testimony accompanying this report. [And which will be published another week, making it unnecessary to reprint the extracts from it inserted here by the committee.—E.] Accounts of further and apparently far more severe tests are given in the testimony of Mr. Ames.

The opinion of Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, of the Ames gun, and of the necessity for some gun of that character, is thus stated by him in his testimony:

"I think it is a fair inference, from the experience we have had with the small guns and 100-pounders which he (Mr. Ames) has made, that he has the correct principle of manufacture, and that guns manufactured by his method will bear any amount of charge that can be consumed in the gun. . . . My opinion is that we have got to come to wrought-iron or steel guns, and abandon cast-iron."

In regard to the cost of these several guns, the price of a 100 pounder Parrott is \$1,300; a 200 pounder, about \$2,000; a 300 pounder, from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Of the cast iron guns, the contract price for the 15-inch gun, as stated by Mr. Fox, is \$7,500; those of smaller calibre in proportion. The Ames gun would cost about a dollar a pound, or about \$12,000 for a 100-pounder, \$17,000 for a 150-pounder, and \$28,000 for a 200-pounder.

In regard to the payment of "royalty" by the United States for any of these guns, the testimony establishes the following facts:—

The Rodman gun, or rather the Rodman principle of manufacture, was made the subject of letters patent under the following circumstances, according to the testimony. The bursting of the "Peace-maker" on board the *Princeton*, some twenty years ago, led Major Rodman, then a lieutenant in the military service of the United States, to investigate the subject of manufacturing ordnance of heavy calibre. In 1845 he laid his invention before the Ordnance Bureau, being the first inventor of the principle claimed by him, and urged its adoption, without success. At two other times he urged its adoption, but the bureau did not deem it of sufficient importance to receive its favorable consideration. In 1847, Major Rodman asked General Talcott if there would be any impropriety in having his invention secured by letters patent, and carried out by private enterprise; to which General Talcott replied, "Certainly not," and, to use the words of Major Rodman, "appeared to be very glad indeed to get rid of the subject in that way and on those terms." Consequently, in August, 1847, letters patent were taken out in the name of Major Rodman, then Lieutenant Rodman. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Knap & Totten, the proprietors of the Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh, by which they agreed to go to the expense, and run the risk, then considered to be great, of carrying the invention into practical operation, in consideration of the transfer to them of one-half the interest in the letters patent. This arrangement continued until about four years ago, when Major Rodman, not being in a condition to take any share in conducting the business, transferred to Mr. Knap the full control of the patent; Mr. Knap obligating himself to pay to Major Rodman one-half cent per pound for all castings upon the Rodman principle manufactured by him, or by others, and upon which Mr. Knap collected what may be termed a royalty. Mr. Knap receives from the Government so much per pound for all finished guns made for the United States service, of which Mr. Knap states he regards one cent per pound as the price charged for the patent.

Admiral Dahlgren testifies that he has never received anything in the nature of "royalty" for the guns made according to the principles of his invention.

Mr. Parrott testifies that he never has charged anything for his invention; that he has charged only what he deems a fair manufacturer's profit.

Mr. Ames has made but twenty-one guns for the Government; six upon an order from the Navy Department, and fifteen upon an order from the President. He does not appear to have charged anything for his invention, charging so much per pound for his guns.

The proportion of rifled guns to those with smooth bores, used in the Navy is much smaller than those used in the Army. The difficulty of obtaining accuracy of fire upon a vessel in motion renders the rifled gun less efficient when used at sea than when used upon land. The projectile from a smooth-bore, except within point-blank range, is fired so as to ricochet upon the water, and it continues its flight in a straight line until it stops. The projectile from a rifled gun when it strikes the water ricochets at an angle from the direct line, sometimes almost at right angles, and it is therefore less reliable at long range. There does not appear to be any want of rifled guns in the Naval service, as compared with the number of smooth-bore guns.

The guns herein referred to, except the Ames gun, have been and are now being introduced into both the land and Naval service as rapidly as the means of manufacturing them will allow and the demands of the service require.

There are many matters of detail in connection with the heavy ordnance now in use in this country, as well as that used by other nations, for which your committee would refer to the testimony herewith submitted, in which they are stated at length.

Your committee concur with the Navy Department in opinion as to the importance and necessity of securing a gun possessing the qualities found in the Ames gun; more especially in view of future wars with foreign nations, and the means of offence and defence required to prosecute such wars successfully.

In conclusion, your committee would therefore recommend that Congress immediately adopt such measures as will enable the War and Navy Departments to obtain and introduce into the service wrought-iron guns, especially of large calibre, as early as day as practicable.

All of which is respectfully submitted. B. F. WARD, Chairman.

EXCHANGE OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 76. delivered on parole to Federal officers east of the Mississippi River, to include the 23d day of April, 1865, except those who may have been delivered at Darien, Georgia, are hereby declared duly exchanged.

If—Commanders of parole camps will forward exchanged officers and men to the armies to which they belong, with as little delay as possible. By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ORDER RESCINDING REGULATIONS, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, HORSES, MULES AND LIVE STOCK.

The executive order of November 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE DOUBLE-ENDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Navy Department has been much abused during the past four years, both for errors of omission and commission, and I see, amongst other things, the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS calls it to account for building a lot of useless vessels called "double-enders," or, as he calls them, "ferry-boats." Now, for the benefit of the readers of your journal, I propose to give you some facts concerning this class of vessels, and I think my opinion worthy of consideration, as I have been the executive officer of one for over a year and a half.

The one to which I am attached is of the last lot of twenty-seven, and, if I remember correctly, was the first in commission. Since leaving Boston, in October, 1863, she has been in constant service, both at sea and in sounds and rivers, and has been in five general engagements. She has been on shore on the coast of North Carolina, has been in collision with one of the heaviest vessels known, has jumped over the obstructions in the James River, and has received many other hard knocks, and I believe her hull is as good now as when she first came off the stocks. She has never shown any sign of weakness, and, although not built for sea service, behaves as well at sea as many vessels that are. One of the great cries is, "their machinery is too much exposed." Yes, it is exposed; but, although this ship has been struck with shot and shell on many occasions, she has had but one shot in her boilers or engine-room, and that one was fired from a vessel not ten feet distant. I don't mean to argue that that is not a fault; but it is one that cannot be remedied in a vessel of a thousand tons, drawing but nine feet of water, and I mean to say there are no vessels in either the English or French Navy, carrying the same number of guns and of the same tonnage, whose engines and boilers are any better protected against 100-pound rifle or 11-inch Dahlgren shot fired from a thousand yards distant. A few feet more of wood or even coal bunkers, or what is still better, a foot or two below the water line will not keep out heavy rifle shot. Why, sir, this vessel has a hole through her bottom, three feet below water made by a Parrott rifle 30-pounder, fired from a fort two miles distant. If it had been a 100-pounder, it would have gone clear through her. What, then, if the boilers had been below the water line? It is a mistake, and a great one, to say that these vessels would not be useful in case of a foreign war. They can be and have been at sea on our coast all the year round. In case of any very great gales, they can easily find a harbor, and can ride out any ordinary one with perfect safety. They are any of them more than a match for any wooden vessel of the same tonnage in the British Navy, such as the *Styx*, *Devastation*, etc. Some one may say, "In what does the advantage consist?" It consists in this: they carry much heavier guns, have more deck room to work them—have everything pertaining to the fighting of the ship in more convenient places—and have greater speed, which will enable them to out-maneuvre their enemy. This matter of speed is one of the greatest advantages. The English vessels of this tonnage are all barque rigged, and have their decks lumbered up in the most fearful manner, which makes the room for working their guns very much confined, to say nothing of danger to the crew from splinters. I believe, to use the expression of an old officer in the service—"we could whip them before they could find their things." The American Navy is not what it was ten years ago—the British Navy is. Are all the "double-enders" as strong as the one I am speaking of? Some one may ask. No, they are not. Some of them are not fit to go outside of Sandy Hook, but that is not the fault of the Navy Department, it is their misfortune. This vessel was built at a Navy Yard, while many of the others have been built by contractors. Those built at Government yards are strong, staunch vessels, while nearly every one built by contract is just the opposite. The reason is obvious. The contractor builds his vessel as cheap as he can, and comply with the letter of the specification, while the constructor at the Navy Yard builds as good a vessel as he can with the timber, &c. Had all the "double-enders" been built at Government yards they would all have been first-class vessels, but the Government had not yards enough, and had to do the best they could. There are not a more efficient class of vessels in the Navy than these same "double-enders," and I think that any officer who has regularly "gone through the mill" in one will agree with me. They are what every "man-o'-war" should be—efficient fighting ships, with comfortable quarters for officers and men.

DOUBLE-ENDER.

THE CONDITION OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The officers of this squadron are somewhat disgusted at the prospect that is before them of receiving a good dose of the summer weather before they are allowed to migrate to the temperate zone. We have seen enough of Charleston in its present condition, and all of us who are afflicted with any of the milk of human kindness wish to get away, for the more we see of the "inner life" of the city, the more powerfully apparent does the great and universal suffering of the populace become, which from its great extent we are comparatively powerless to relieve. Nearly every officer who has the run of the city has his proteges—his little family of orphans, his poor widow with sixteen children, and two at the breast, or some young lady in a distressing state of forlorn embarrassment. We all do that we can in a quiet way, but there is much destitution among the masses, and there is likely to be much suffering; the stock of dry rice is the main-stay now; when that is gone, the Government will have to feed these people, for the adjacent country cannot. The day of retribution has surely come to this city and State—it is fitting and just that this of all other cities should drink to the bitter dregs the cup of sorrow—yet acknowledging, as we must, the

righteousness of the retribution, we still find our sympathies excited when brought face to face with the widows, the orphans and the destitute. We have become tolerably used to seeing the "gray jackets" put out of existence, and feel neither twinges or compunctions, but when we find ourselves in the midst of a populace, who, though the wives and daughters of our late opponents, are still women and children in distress, we must take a different view of them, and as they cannot be exterminated, they must be cared for.

There could not be a more striking contrast, than a picture of the city as it was when the ordinance of secession was first passed, and the same city with its identical populace to-day. Then they were as elated, defiant and arrogant, as deluded people alone can be—now they are humbled, impoverished, subjugated and all but exterminated. A faithful delineation of four years history of Charleston will form a most significant and impressive picture for the contemplation of the enemies of freedom. I have found it a most interesting, though saddening occupation, to observe the effects of the protracted struggle on the city, the different classes of its inhabitants and the negroes. The latter are the most favored, of course; this is to them a literal realization of their year of "Jubilo." A few of them comprehend the requirements of their present status, but the majority are as incapable of thrifly accommodating themselves to the new phase of their existence as you would naturally suppose their previous condition would have left them. The amusing and very general delusion is that everybody in U. S. officers' uniform is a species of direct emissary from the Omnipotent Being, or Mar's Linkum, that freedom means for them, no work, a reckless consumption of the little substance left in the land—when that is gone it is supposed that the same Omnipotent hand will provide for their future wants. This will serve to give an idea of the present status of many of our "regenerated" colored brethren; such amusing little freaks as the murdering of an overseer by them, the burning of a manor house and compelling the inmates to perform menial duties for them, thus literally turning the tables, are unavoidable in the present chaotic state of the region, and serve to make the completeness of their fall more apparent and humiliating to the "chivalry." I like to recur too and dwell upon that word, for the effectual manner in which its prestige has departed, is as marked as was the utter hollowness and arrogance of its assumption by men who were as incapable of conceiving its true significance as the poor dull slaves on whom they built their godless pride. "Chivalry" indeed—read the municipal ordinances of the city of Charleston—read the debates of the State Legislature—read the indelible imprints on the population of the city, and the word becomes a mockery. Brutality you would say were a more fitting term—the "chevaliers" who whipped women whiter than themselves, and who built the barricades across the streets of the city which up to the last moment were to be defended to the last extremity. Where are they now?

The poor remnant of a white population left in the city are oppressed with vague fears of some sort of a calamity in the shape of a negro insurrection, but these fears are as groundless as they are ridiculous, for of all people the negroes here have the least present provocation to an offensive uprising; they are literally the dominant class now; they are the best provided for, and they cannot visit any retribution upon their former oppressors that will be any worse than simply letting them live and realize their present misery. It has forced me to smile several times when anxiously and pathetically interrogated on the subject by some apprehensive lady, and I could not forbear intimating that perhaps a guilty conscience had something to do with the trepidation in question. It is quite interesting to converse with the few of the better class of former slaveholders who are left in the city, as the experience they have all undergone has enabled them to see the "state of affairs" in its true light, and they can talk of matters political more impartially than ever before, perhaps. The conviction seems very general, however, even among the best informed, that no practicable system of free labor can ever make the cultivation of the staples of cotton and rice successful or profitable with the present generation of negroes, and as regards the more shiftless and indolent of them, they are undoubtedly right; yet I have no doubt whatever, that when Northern enterprise and Northern capital have redeemed and regenerated these wasted estates, and obliterated all traces of slavery, what these men now call "good planting," will be as much a memory of the benighted past, as are the preposterous hand mills and mortars for grinding rice and corn now in daily use, modelled after the pictures in the Polyglott Bible, apparently.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., APRIL 5th, 1865.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In connection with your editorial in the JOURNAL of the 15th March, in regard to the punishment due traitors, allow me to make a few remarks.

General GRANT's treaty with LEE was a purely military one, and in no way affects the "idea of trial, judgment, and sentence for treason," in the future. General SHERMAN's recent attempts to settle the political questions of the Rebellion in connection with JOHNSON's surrender has been most promptly rebuked by President JOHNSON, whose many forcible declarations that "traitors must be punished," offer guarantee that not only men like DAVIS, HUNTER, Judge CAMPBELL, Governor BROWN, &c., but LEE, LONGSTREET, JOHNSON, HANDEE, BRAGG, HAMPTON, BEAUREGARD, FOREST, PICKETT, and a long list of others will meet the punishment so justly due the leaders in this attempt to "assassinate the Republic," a greater crime, as President JOHNSON expressly declares, than even that committed by the infamous BOOTH. Paroled officers, when the impossibility of exchange shall have become apparent, and the belligerent rights of the Rebels shall have been revoked, as they soon must be, will be subject to arrest, trial, judgment, and sentence for treason. At the close of your article you concede the principle you argue against through the body of your remarks, for you acknowledge that LEE and his fellow-traitors are subject to the penalties placed upon property and rights of citizenship.

No one can have kinder feelings for the people of the South than the writer of this communication, but not even President JOHNSON himself can be firmer in his belief that the principal traitors—the military and political leaders—should suffer the extreme penalties of the laws now re-established throughout the land.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25th, 1865.

THE PRICE OF NAVY RATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To the astonishment of many officers in the Navy the paymasters lately received an order from the Department to the effect that the price of Navy rations, when commuted, shall be fifty instead of twenty-five cents per day as heretofore. At a time when every favor is shown to the Army officers, when the ration money allowed to them is to be regulated according to the prices of provisions, we are obliged to pay heavy mess bills, and are considered as step-children. After the bill for increase of pay of the Army officers was favorably considered, a bill of a similar character in relation to Navy officers was voted down. As far as I know, the Navy has done what was required of her, and if she has not done more, it was because there was no opportunity. But the time may come when the services of the Navy may be in greater demand than at present, and the question may then be asked—Has Government given sufficient encouragement to the Navy officers when they have hardly enough left to send a decent allotment to their families, and are obliged to pay for such articles as flour, coffee, meat, &c. &c. 100 per cent more than they have been paying during the whole war? Our mess bills, before the recent order was issued, were already large, but as there is not in the Volunteer Navy as good an opportunity as elsewhere in public service, to advance to higher grades and receive larger salaries, it would be but just to lessen our burden in regard to living instead of putting on extra canvas.

Mr. Editor, I am but one out of many. I have good reason to know that this order has created a great dissatisfaction amongst many of the officers in the Navy, and therefore think that, in giving this communication a place in your valuable paper, you will oblige a good many of your readers.

U. S. SCHOONER NORFOLK PACKET,
Ogeechee River, Ga., March 8, 1865.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"CONGRESS," as was stated in a recent number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "at the last session, passed a law providing that officers of the Navy and Marine Corps may be promoted not exceeding thirty numbers in rank for extraordinary heroism or gallantry in battle. A board of some of the chief officers of the Navy have been engaged in making out a list of officers deserving this promotion, and have submitted their roll of honor to the Secretary of the Navy, who will make promotions accordingly."

Various rumors are afloat respecting the action of the "board" above referred to. Many circumstances which would have exercised an influence with the "board," could not have been presented to it, and consequently it is feared that unintentionally injustice may have been done. Therefore, should the report, as it now stands, be adopted, mortification and heart-burning will ensue, to avoid which we would suggest that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy print the report (not publish it), and send a copy of it, confidentially, to every commanding officer, directing him to submit for consideration what modification of the report is in justice required, and the evidence upon which he bases the modification suggested.

J. B.

SHERIDAN'S OLD DIVISION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In order that the friends of officers upon the staff of the Second division, Fourth corps (SHERIDAN's old division), may know their whereabouts, I give you the annexed list for publication:—

Brigadier-General W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. V., commanding division since December 3, 1864.
Captain J. E. JACOBS, A. A. G.
Captain R. H. SMITH, 65th O. V. I., A. D. C.
Captain THOMAS E. BALDING, 24th W. I., A. D. C.
Captain JOE L. MORGAN, 73d I. I., A. A. I. G.
Captain CHARLES FOUKE, C. S.
Captain E. J. SMITH, A. Q. M.
Surgeon E. B. GLICK, 40th Ind. Inf., Surgeon-in-Chief.
Captain E. G. WHITESIDES, 125th O. V. I., Provost Marshal.
Captain J. W. CHICKERING, 88th I. V. I., A. O. M.
Captain T. E. TILLOTSON, 64th O. V. I., A. O. O.
Captain W. H. SIBLEY, 24th W. V. I., Com. Provost Guard.
Captain W. R. HOADLEY, 74th I. V. I., Chief of Ambulances.
Major T. J. REMINGTON, 74th I. V. I., Top. Eng.

Much has been published concerning the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, in which praise has been given almost exclusively to the Twenty-third corps, and ignoring the Fourth corps, its commander, General STANLEY, severely wounded, and particularly the Second division, upon which the greatest loss fell. The division was at that time commanded by General WAGNER. Brigadier-General W. L. ELLIOTT relieved him December 2, and has commanded it since, including the battles of Nashville and pursuit of Hood. I give you the following extracts from letters from Major-General J. D. Cox to Major-General THOMAS and Brigadier-General WAGNER:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD CORPS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 2, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:—GENERAL:—I have the honor of calling to your notice the conspicuous gallantry and meritorious conduct of Colonel EMERSON OPDYKE, commanding a brigade in General WAGNER's division, Fourth Army corps, in the battle of the 30th ult.

In the early part of the engagement a portion of the left of the Second division, Twenty-third corps, was somewhat disordered by misunderstanding the purpose of retreating through the lines of the two brigades of WAGNER's division, which had been engaged in advance. It was at this time that OPDYKE's brigade was lying in reserve on the Columbia Pike, and being called upon he led them forward in the most brilliant manner, charging the advancing rebels and restoring the continuity of our lines, which were not again disordered in the slightest degree. Colonel OPDYKE's promptness and courage deserve official notice, and as I was commanding the line at that

time, I deem it my duty to bring the facts to your attention, the more especially as he does not belong to my division.

(Signed) J. D. Cox, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD CORPS, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 3, 1864.

To General GEORGE D. WAGNER:—

GENERAL:—I have the honor of handing to you herewith a copy of a paper forwarded by me to General THOMAS' Headquarters, concerning the subject matter of which I had a conversation with you a couple of days since.

I desire also to express my admiration of the gallantry of your whole command. Indeed an excess of bravery kept the two brigades a little too long in front, so that the troops at the main line could not get to firing upon the advancing enemy till they were uncomfortably near.

(Signed) J. D. Cox, Brigadier-General Commanding.

BLUE SPRINGS, TENN., April 12, 1865.

A BADGE FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I noticed some time since in your valuable JOURNAL, an admirable idea regarding a badge for the Officers of the Regular Army. Permit me to suggest a *Castle* of gold one and a half inches long, one and a quarter in height, the letters U. S. in old English of silver on centre tower, suspended by silver chains one and three quarter inches in length to a miniature gold sabre, crossed cannon, bugle, or other emblem of service.

SABRE.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 26th, 1866.

ENGLISH STUDY OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.

CAPTAIN C. C. CHESNEY, R. E., Professor of Military History, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, delivered a lecture at the United Service Institution a few weeks since. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, and among those present were Sir EDWARD CURT, Lord HOTHAM, Lord FREDERICK POWLETT, Sir FREDERICK NICHOLSON, and General HAMILTON. The subject of the lecture was "Lessons to be derived from General SHERMAN'S Campaign."

Captain CHESNEY commenced by referring to a former lecture delivered by him in which he had pointed out that the recognized principle of war must be applied to campaigns in America, as well as those in other countries, with due allowance for the differences of the country, soldiery, and means of communication. At that time, now two years since, the first rush of curiosity at the breaking out of the civil war had died off, and the study of the campaigns of Federal and Confederate was unpopular, it being generally supposed that their proceedings were a mere chaos of sanguinary and indecisive engagements. No one of judgment asserted this now, and the lecturer observed that it was a lesson of caution to the public generally, who, it cannot be denied, had been misled by a brilliant narrative of the defeat of Bull Run into supposing that Federal soldiers could never be got to fight, forgetting that the early revolutionary armies of France in 1792, and the Prussian soldiers in 1806, had been subject to the same kind of panics which Mr. RUSSELL'S pen so keenly described. Such panics only showed ill discipline and want of confidence in their officers on the part of the men so behaving, and proved nothing against the valor of a nation.

The military lessons insisted on by the lecturer were two—first, the importance of guarding your own communications; and secondly, the possibility of throwing this rule and others aside on the part of a man of genius (for such Captain CHESNEY declared General SHERMAN to be) under peculiar and favorable conditions. Little men, observed the lecturer, could not in these matters distinguish the difficult from the impossible; it required a genius for war to do so. Captain CHESNEY then described in detail the advance of General SHERMAN from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from the 6th of May to the 18th of July, 1864, and observed that the delay of SHERMAN'S advance by the Confederate General (JOHNSTON) was highly to the credit of that officer, when it was borne in mind that he had been thwarted by two of his own lieutenants; that his army was in number barely half that of his adversary's, and that he had been ill supported by Mr. DAVIS.

Captain CHESNEY said that the actual rate of SHERMAN'S advance was only a mile and a half a day, and which was gained by his continually using his superiority of numbers by stretching out one flank, and working it in entrenchments to threaten the rear of the Confederate General JOHNSTON. The lecturer spoke of the retreat of JOHNSTON as being in some parts of it a perfect masterpiece of successful caution, and he observed that President DAVIS probably yielded to a fatal impulse of private dislike in superseding JOHNSTON in July, by appointing General HOOD to the command. The disastrous offensive movements before Atlanta by HOOD were then briefly referred to by Captain CHESNEY, who showed that HOOD succeeded in maintaining the place a month after he had lost not less than 15,000 men, simply by returning to JOHNSTON'S defensive policy.

The lecturer also gave a rapid sketch of the arrangement by which SHERMAN secured every mile of the railroad from Chattanooga southward, and, guarding it with 30,000 men, marched round with a temporary supply of provisions to the south of Atlanta, and forced the Confederate General HOOD, who was then too weak to take the field with any hope of success, to quit the sought-for prize. Captain CHESNEY then proceeded to speak of General SHERMAN'S subsequent movements, and said that, in carrying out his second design, SHERMAN found all the conditions for marching without any communications—namely, a fertile country teeming with provisions, tolerable roads, and a total absence of defenders. It was told how HOOD was decoyed away by the hope of drawing SHERMAN back into Tennessee, and how SHERMAN manoeuvred to encourage that hope, and waited till he saw HOOD well on the way to Nashville before making his plunge into Georgia. His march on Savannah was briefly noticed, and the ingenious manner in which he solved the problem of taking these coast cities was clearly pointed out. The lecturer commented freely on HOOD'S errors, and mentioned his disaster before Nashville as one of many instances in which in this war troops had been successfully attacked in their entrenched lines. Special explanations were given of the means used in these Georgian campaigns for roughly entrenching, and of the means employed for destroying per-

manently the railroads. He said that the Federals accomplished this last feat to perfection.

The Duke of Cambridge expressed the gratification he felt at the interesting details which Captain CHESNEY had given of the campaigns of General SHERMAN; at the same time he confessed his inability to follow with ease the course of these American campaigns; they were so extended in their operations and so much disconnected with each other. One thing had struck him very forcibly while listening to the statements of Captain CHESNEY, and that was that the spade would form a great element in all future campaigns. It was quite clear that no movements could hereafter be made either in the way of attack or defence without entrenchments. This new element in warfare would no doubt be greatly increased by improvements in artillery and musketry. It had been said that cavalry had become obsolete. He believed that to be a complete fallacy. He never could understand what was meant by saying that war could be carried on without cavalry. Nothing struck him more forcibly of the absolute necessity of cavalry than what had resulted from their use in the American campaigns. It might probably be justly said that the system of heavy cavalry was exploded; but with regard to light cavalry he thought it must be apparent to every one who had devoted his mind to the subject that it was an arm of the service which could never by any possibility be dispensed with.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL George A. Kensel is announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Virginia.

MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS re-assumed command of the Department of the Gulf on April 22d, with his Headquarters, as before, at New Orleans.

COLONEL F. D. Callender, Major of Ordnance, United States Army, is announced as Chief of Ordnance for the Military Division of the Missouri.

SECOND Lieutenant Adolphus A. Tucker, Co. I, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant William Stivers, Co. A, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been cashiered.

THE friends of Brevet Major-General Potter will be glad to learn that private letters state that he is doing well, and gaining steadily. He expected to be moved shortly into Petersburg, where, it is hoped, his recovery will be rapid.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon C. C. Byrne, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, United States Army, Louisville, Ky., for duty.

SURGEON Charles McCormick, Medical Department, United States Army, is announced as Medical Director on the Staff of the Department of the Pacific. He will relieve Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Medical Department, in these duties.

THE Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and the Twentieth New York Volunteers, have been detailed for duty as the Provost Guard of the city of Richmond, and will act under the direction of Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General.

WE are requested to state that the name of Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo. B. Higginbotham was placed by mistake in the Naval Register for 1865, just issued, among those whose appointments were revoked. It will be found correctly enrolled on page 173 of the Register.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of the Lincoln General Hospital, of Washington, was, on the 1st, ejected from the hospital in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in a scurrilous manner to the death of the late President, was the cause.

CAPTAIN John D. Parker, Second Massachusetts Artillery, having been detailed by the Commanding General of the Department, (subject to the approval of the War Department), as Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of Beaufort, has been announced as such by Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer.

COLONEL Fred. L. Manning, Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the James, has been made President of the Board for the Relief of the Poor in Richmond in place of Captain Fred. Martin, whose duties as Chief Commissary of Musters for General Ord's Department have suddenly become engrossing owing to the approaching end of the war.

By direction of the War Department, in future no civilian will be allowed to take passage on the Government mail boats for City Point and Richmond, except upon a special order from the Secretary of War. Parties desiring to visit Richmond will have to go by the way of Baltimore, from which point a regular passenger line of steamers has been established.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL John Coughlin, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the Labor District, between the James and the Appomattox Rivers. In all matters bearing upon Negro affairs Colonel Coughlin is directed to report to Major-General Ord. He reports to Major-General George L. Hartsuff, commanding United States forces at Petersburg, on all subjects relating to troops under his command in the Labor District.

THE following officers are announced as the Staff of the Major-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri:—Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Sprague, Chief of Staff; Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, Chief of Cavalry and Artillery; Brigadier-General T. C. H. Smith, Inspector General; Colonel T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Myers, Chief Quartermaster; Major J. F. Meline, Aide-de-camp, Judge-Advocate; Captain Jos. M. C. Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain M. Norton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel C. A. Morgan, A. Aide-de-camp; Captain E. Haight, A. Aide-de-camp.

THE following named officers of Colored Troops, having been found guilty by a Military Commission of the offences set opposite their names, have been dismissed the service by Major-General Ord, subject to the approval of the President:—Lieutenant-Colonel Dexter E. Clapp, Thirty-eighth

United States Colored Troops, for borrowing money from enlisted men and suppressing the order prohibiting the same. Second Lieutenant S. B. Bancroft, Thirty-eighth United States Colored Troops, for peddling candy, tobacco, and trinkets to the enlisted men. He also repaired watches for enlisted men of his regiment while an officer in it. Second Lieutenant John E. White, Thirty-eighth United States Colored Troops, for peddling tobacco to enlisted men, while recruiting.

A New sub-district has been created in the Department of Virginia, by Major-General Ord. It is to be known as the Sub-District of the Peninsula, and embraces the country bounded on the North by the York and Pamunkey Rivers, and on the east by Chesapeake Bay, on the south by the James River, and on the west by the Fredericksburgh Railroad, exclusive of the City of Richmond, Fort Pocahontas and Fortress Monroe. Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Chambers Ludlow is assigned to the command of the new District, and in relation to all military matters is ordered to report to Brigadier-General George H. Gordon, commanding District of Eastern Virginia. In all matters pertaining to Negro affairs General Ludlow is ordered to report directly to the Headquarters of the Department of Virginia, Major-General E. O. C. Ord commanding. The headquarters of the new Department are ordered to be established at Williamsburgh.

By command of Major-General Ord, dated Richmond, Va., April 24th, the following named officers are announced as constituting the Staff of the Department of Virginia:—Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General; Brigadier-General N. M. Curtiss, Chief of Staff; Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Brigadier-General P. S. Michie, Chief Engineer; Colonel George Suckley, Medical Director; Brevet Colonel E. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Placidus Ord, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Colonel M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Colonel R. C. Webster, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, Chief Quartermaster Army of the James; Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. L. Manning, Provost-Marshal-General Army of the James; Brevet Major T. J. Payne, Signal Officer; Captain Fred. Martin, Commissary of Musters; Captain Augustus R. S. Foote, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Captain Wm. R. King, Assistant Engineer; First Lieutenant John A. Kress, Chief of Ordnance; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Seward, Aide-de-camp; Brevet Major Hugh G. Brown, Aide-de-camp; Captain Charles G. Atchison, Aide-de-camp; Captain Thomas G. Wells, Aide-de-camp.

THE Headquarters of Major-General Hancock, commanding the Middle Military Division, have been removed from Winchester, Va., to Washington, where they are established in the rooms in Winder's Building, recently occupied by Lieutenant-General Grant. The command of the troops in the field in the Middle Military Division has been given to Major-General Torbert, whose Staff is announced as follows:—Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Wm. Russell, First United States Volunteers; Assistant Inspector-General, Captain J. C. Hunt, First United States Cavalry; Chief Engineer, Major C. S. Stewart, United States Army; Chief of Artillery, Colonel Alexander Piper, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery; Chief of Ordnance, Lieutenant G. W. McKee, United States Army; Medical Director, Surgeon B. G. Streeter, United States Volunteers; Assistant Medical Director, Assistant-Surgeon John Homans, Jr., United States Army; Medical Inspector, Surgeon L. P. Wagner, United States Volunteers; Chief Ambulance Officer, Lieutenant Joel B. Slater, First New York Dragoons; Chief Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Page, United States Volunteers; Assistant Chief Quartermaster, Captain William Alexander, First New York Lincoln Cavalry; Assistant Quartermaster Headquarters, Lieutenant J. W. Spangler, Sixth United States Cavalry; Chief Commissary, Captain H. B. Sibley, United States Volunteers; Commissary of Subsistence Headquarters, Captain J. L. Brigham, United States Volunteers; Provost-Marshal-General, Captain C. McK. Leoser, Second United States Cavalry; Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Lieutenant R. B. Granger, Third Massachusetts Cavalry; Chief Signal Officer, First Lieutenant Charles F. Cross, United States Signal Corps; additional Aide-de-camp, Major Alex. Moore, United States Volunteers; Acting Aide-de-camp, Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth United States Infantry; Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant O. H. Lester, Second United States Cavalry; Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant H. H. Goldsmith, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place at headquarters, Army of the Potomac on the morning of April 17th. The Sixth corps, having taken nineteen flags during the recent short campaign, it was arranged that the men who captured them, accompanied by their commands, should march to the vicinity of Major-General Meade's quarters, and there turn in the colors taken from the Rebels. General Meade addressed them in an appropriate speech, in which he thanked them for their gallantry and the entire corps for the important part they had performed in being the first to break the enemy's line at Petersburg, as well as for their conduct in pursuing and aiding in the utter defeat and capture of the principal army of the Confederacy. In conclusion, General Meade announced that every man who had taken a flag should have a furlough for thirty days, and that each one should carry his own and present it to the War Department at Washington. The scene was a very brilliant one.

THE Tenth Army corps, which merged its organization with the Eighteenth before Richmond last autumn, has been reorganized under the command of Major-General Terry. In compliance with a recent order of the War Department, it is composed as follows:—The Second division, Nineteenth Army corps, and Second brigade, First division, Twenty-fourth Army corps, will constitute the First division, Tenth Army corps; the Second division, Twenty-fourth Army corps, will constitute the Second division, Tenth Army corps; and the Third division, Twenty-fifth Army corps, will constitute the Third division, Tenth Army corps.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CROUCH.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

THE DISPERSION OF OUR ARMIES.

THE long drama of the Rebellion is ended. The curtain has rolled down on the last great Act, with its bloody scenes of Five Forks, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek, its effective *dénouements* in the fall of Petersburg, Mobile, and Richmond. The four chief actors, GRANT, SHERMAN, LEE, and JOHNSTON, have appeared before the thirty million people—the two entire continents rather—who form the awe-struck audience, to pronounce the amabean epilogues whose burdens are, the surrender of LEE and the surrender of JOHNSTON. Meanwhile, almost before the curtain touches the boards, the manager clears the stage, prepares to send his company to their homes, and makes disposition of the "furniture" and "properties." The first orders of the Secretary of War, following on the very heels of LEE's surrender, and before that of JOHNSTON was consummated, struck the country with pleasurable surprise. It not only announced the intention of Government to reduce its enormous military establishment, but its intention to do so at once. Such promptitude suited the American people, and was appreciated by them. No doubt was entertained in any quarter as to whether the step was hasty and incautious. The order was received with universal approval. The Rebellion was considered to be absolutely ended, and its vast draughts upon the resources of the country were to be stopped, the sooner the better.

Succeeding orders from Mr. STANTON and Lieutenant-General GRANT have only made this wise and prompt curtailment of military expenditures more striking. In no other country but America could so vast a nation return from so vast a war so quickly to the condition of peace. The transition would be the process of months. Soldiers would be kept in the field long after their services were required. Reams of official papers would have to be tied and re-tied with leagues of red tape, and filed in the pigeon-holes of hundreds of Circumlocution offices, before the discharge of armies and the reduction of expenses could be effected. Even if there were nothing else in the way, the fear of possible future complications would detain troops in the field. Here, it is otherwise. With a promptitude characteristic of the Nation, the Government already starts its career on a peace basis. The fearful expenses of the war, varying between two millions and three millions a day, suddenly shrink to more reasonable proportions. Not a few entire Army Corps are at this moment on the way to the rendezvous for discharge.

There can be no question about the propriety of this plan of retrenchment in the expenses of Army and Navy. Did our Government rest on anything but the express will of the people, it might well be timorous over so sudden a deprivation of its means of defence. But it knows its own resources. Any war hereafter, waged in a just cause, will call out the returned soldiers as freely as in the days when the flag came down from Sumter. It is far better to trust to this universal popular impulse to stand by the country, than to keep up at enormous expense an army whose size and strength would not only be superfluous, but harmful

to the country, as antagonistic to its long-established principles. Of course, we shall never again fall into that error of almost helplessness in military force which was well nigh being fatal to us on the outbreak of the Rebellion. But, for ordinary purposes, the Army now in the field may be reduced to a small fraction of its present size. It is not, of course, possible, to determine, without careful calculation, and careful study of the temper of the South, the exact size of the future National Army. It seems to us, however, that one hundred thousand troops would ultimately be force sufficient to cover all needs, in all parts of the country. The greater portion of this force, obviously, would be employed in garrisoning the forts and principal cities of the once insurgent States. A large portion of the remainder would be devoted to the frontier and Pacific stations, and there would still be left garrisons enough to occupy the established posts in the Middle and Northern States.

One point, however, should be particularly impressed upon the minds of the people—the necessity of reorganizing and increasing the militia forces of the States. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on these volunteer organizations for the promptitude with which they rallied to the defence of the National Capital four years ago. It remains now to revive these organizations, many of which have been suspended in operation necessarily by the progress of the war, or to establish others on improved principles. And this duty is particularly imperative now that the prompt action of Mr. STANTON gives assurance that the United States troops will be mustered out of service rapidly and in large numbers.

In a few weeks, then, a very large part of those gallant soldiers who have saved the country from destruction, and crowned it with unfading laurels, will be dispersed. They will go to improve the coming season in tilling the land they have saved, and to set an example of loyal and useful citizenship such as only our army of citizen soldiers can furnish. The most singular and striking aspect of the whole scene is, however, the perfect assurance, self-confidence, and independence of foreign criticism, advice, or action which the country shows in this course. For a month past the English and French press has been filled with articles on the relations of the United States with Canada on the one hand, and with Mexico on the other. All the possibilities of an invasion in either direction have been canvassed. The fall of Richmond, momentous and decisive as it was on the Rebellion, was but briefly discussed, in press or in public, upon its intrinsic importance, but its possible influence on the Canada question and the Mexican question, became of the profoundest interest. Like men guilty of beating an antagonist already in a death-struggle with a powerful opponent, and who fear, when he has thrown his adversary to the earth that he will serve upon them well-merited punishment, England and France watch with intense anxiety the future course of America. What will be the astonishment of those countries when they see that this Western Republic, without the slightest regard to their hopes or their fears, their predictions or their costly preparations, without regard to the daily and excited discussions in Parliament and in the Corps Legislatif; and at the very moment when upon this Mexican and Canadian question, the French government has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to protect MAXIMILIAN'S ill-gotten *Franco-Austrian* empire on the one hand, and to protect Canada on the other—our self-reliant Republic disbands its armies, sends home its faithful soldiers, closes its recruiting tents, stops its contracts for material, and prepares to abandon the gloomy path of war for the broad and shining highway of peace?

THE two most unmercifully be-visited men in America at the present time are, probably, PRESIDENT JOHNSON and ex-General LEE. Why the former should be beset by delegations and individuals is obvious "to the meanest comprehension." But what should incite the oblations to the defeated Rebel General? Why burn incense on his altar? What advancement may the devotees hope from him who no revenue has but his name—and even that, just now, in bad odor? Yet from the press reporter to the Christian Commission, General LEE has been holding levees for hundreds of visitors. All this is quite unseemly—curiosity ought to be tempered by some appreciation of what the dignity of the country de-

mands. The former class mentioned—the press reporters—we except from criticism. We believe them entitled to go anywhere without reproach. Visiting a great or notorious man is an entirely professional and cool thing with those ubiquitous gentlemen, and they would rush unbidden into the presence of the Czar of all the Russias as coolly as they would take his name and regiment from the last breath of a private soldier, turned over by them for that purpose, on the yet contested battle-field. If ordered from the presence of the said Czar, to be knouted for the intrusion, they would pause in the imperial corridor to note down his Czarship's precise language on the occasion. But, the reporters excepted, this visiting of LEE by civilians is very much to be condemned. Only two motives can be assigned for it—the most charitable one is morbid curiosity, the other, flunkeyism.

IN the absence of accurate information with respect to the tonnage, dimensions, thickness of armor and other data necessary to form an estimate of the power of the *Stonewall*, we can only conjecture as to what kind of work she is adapted for, and what damage it is possible for her to inflict on the Union fleet which opposes her, or upon peaceful American commerce. Accounts agree that she has two "stationary turrets," but considering the new significance given to the word turret, since the building of the Monitor, this is clearly a misnomer. The so-called stationary turrets are undoubtedly two casemates, one at each end of the vessel, and the hull between them is carried but a short distance above the water. By this means, of course, a greater thickness of armor can be sustained than could be borne if she was of the ordinary high-sided style of broadside iron-clad. The fact that the *Stonewall* was built in a foreign port makes it plain that she was designed to be a craft capable of making long voyages and of attaining respectable speed. Her speed, judging from the various accounts, is probably about ten knots, which is fully equal to that of the *Niagara* under steam alone, but not equal to that of the *Sacramento*.

As to her armament, all accounts agree that she has three guns, but as to the calibre, they widely differ. One correspondent, however, who seems to be pretty well informed, being in communication with an officer of one of the United States vessels, states that she is armed with two 120-pounders and one 300-pounder. The largest gun is no doubt in the forward casemate and can be fired directly ahead as well as in broadside. It seems that there is not a very strong mutual desire for an engagement; if there were, the preliminaries could be easily arranged and the combat take place. From this it might be inferred that the respective commanders regard themselves as nearly equal; but, on the other hand, it is said that the *Stonewall* regards herself more than a match for both Union vessels in smooth water, and this seems also to be the opinion of the United States commander, who, it is said, refused battle when offered by the *Stonewall* when the sea was smooth. It would also seem that, had not both parties desired to avoid it, a battle could have taken place at the time both the *Stonewall* and our vessels went from Ferrol to Lisbon. If the *Niagara*, as it appears, is armed with the condemned 8-inch, or 150-pound Parrott rifles, the armor of the ram need not be of very great thickness to be proof against projectiles from this gun. The service charge is but 16 pounds, and in view of the danger attending the use of this style of ordnance, it is not likely the commander of the *Niagara* would assume the responsibility of increasing the charge. Such being the case, the guns of the *Niagara* would have to be fired at the very shortest ranges and at nearly right angles, in order to inflict serious damage on any protection worthy the name of armor; but the ram, which appears to be at least equal to her opponent in speed, need not expose herself as above indicated. She could either carry on the battle at such a distance, as would render the *Niagara's* shot harmless, or by pointing the bow toward her opponent. The ram, it appears, can fire directly ahead; an immense advantage, enabling her to expose but little surface to be hit, and that only at an acute angle. It would seem that the ram is not intended for operations against commerce. Her iron armor would simply be an encumbrance for this sort of work. For operations against our harbor she would be quite valueless, for our Monitors with their 15-inch guns would make short work of such an iron-clad.

It may be safely inferred that she will not attempt such a task. And if our wooden vessels find themselves unable to compete with her in armament or protection against shot, they can easily take advantage of their superior speed to elude the fight.

NOTHING could be more satisfactory to the Nation, as a whole, than General GRANT's conduct in the suspension of the final negotiations between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON. And the consequence is, that the cloud which threatened to obscure for a time the great fame of the distinguished SHERMAN, is already entirely gone. Most extraordinary interpretations were put, not only upon SHERMAN's acts, but upon his motives. His first agreement with JOHNSTON was, of course, disapproved, and promptly rejected. It is true that they had been unfairly strained by more than one commentator, and that this uncandid treatment was the more possible on account of the present universal excitement and indignation against the South, arising from the murder of the PRESIDENT. But the fact is that SHERMAN's terms were inadmissible on the simple and sufficient ground that they were opposed to the deliberate and well-understood policy of the Government in the treatment of the South. For this perfectly proper reason they were disapproved by General GRANT, and by the PRESIDENT and his Cabinet, and the terms already adopted at Appomattox Court-House were substituted. The decision of the Government was received by General SHERMAN, as we were sure it would be, in the spirit of a true soldier. Without hesitation he presented the new terms, received JOHNSTON's acceptance, and lent himself with energy to carrying them into speedy effect. The Lieutenant-General took pains to telegraph back to Washington that JOHNSTON had surrendered "to General SHERMAN;" and, in those few words, the gratified country learned the well-known relations of friendship and respect between GRANT and SHERMAN had not been disturbed or changed. The fears which had been aroused in some quarters (but which were obviously groundless, at the start), that JOHNSTON would escape with his whole army into the Carolinas, were shown to be frivolous. A commander like SHERMAN might at least have been supposed able and thoughtful enough to avert such a catastrophe, whatever his views might be of the treatment of the South; and, in fact, the provision for two days' notice in the memorandum would have settled that point, even if the condition of JOHNSTON's army had not assured it.

We can respect sincere opinions, whether favorable or unfavorable, upon the intrinsic merits of SHERMAN's proposed terms of peace. But we have no sympathy with any man, who, from disapproving of them, could jump instantly to the conclusion that their author was an ambitious demagogue, a traitor, or a madman. It was a poor return for SHERMAN's inestimable services to the country for those whom he had benefited to fall upon him, and to hasten to verify that strangely prophetic assertion of his, in a letter not many months old, that, high as he then was, his first error would be the signal to raise a storm against him. It was a pleasure for the JOURNAL, a week ago, while asserting in unmistakable terms its dissatisfaction with SHERMAN's propositions, and its desire to see the terms of GRANT substituted for them, to directly defend SHERMAN's character and motives against calumnies.

The disclosure of all the facts connected with the colloquy and agreement at Durham Station, some knowledge of the real views of SHERMAN as to the meaning of his own terms, and the magnanimous conduct of GRANT, coming to the sober second-thought of the people, have produced the proper reaction, and restored SHERMAN to his old place in the affectionate esteem of the Nation. But, above all, it is a great pleasure to know that SHERMAN is still retained in his high command. His work, indeed, like that of all our generals, is mainly finished. The war is closed. But we would have it close on so skillful and admirable a leader in a way not unworthy of the glory he has added to our arms. It was the frequently expressed fear amongst some officers that SHERMAN would no longer command the Department of the Mississippi. Perhaps this was a conclusion jumped at too quickly. But, certainly, the apprehension was not entirely groundless and absurd, in one who, reading the successive dispatches on the subject of SHERMAN's treaty, found them conveyed, not in that formal official lan-

guage which custom and respect for position have made expedient, even when personal qualities do not call for dignified treatment—but in phrases which could claim more credit on the ground of bluntness than of decorum. The apprehension was not diminished, when the reader found an officer possessing a less extensive and less important command than SHERMAN, "suggesting," in a private note, that "orders be telegraphed through General THOMAS, that General 'WILSON obey no orders from General SHERMAN;'" and when this private note was made public through the country in an official bulletin. But we are happy to find both the personal and public complications arising from the first treaty at Durham Station, happily settled, and in the way most fortunate for the country.

THE War and Navy Departments have promptly begun the work of reducing the armed forces of the country to the numbers actually required in the changed position of affairs. In every department and bureau the officials are busily occupied with plans for retrenchment. The orders of the Quartermaster-General for this purpose are published in another place. Their fulfillment will very materially reduce one of the largest items of military expense. In the Commissariat, Ordnance, Engineer, Provost-Marshals, Pay and Medical Departments, the same work employs the attention of chiefs and subordinates. The vast force of men which have been engaged at the different armories in the manufacture of weapons of war will soon be cut down to a number which will correspond more nearly with the requirements of a condition of peace.

At the Springfield Arsenal over a thousand of the employes have already been discharged. A strong force remains—not far from one thousand eight hundred men—which will be sufficient to turn out five hundred guns a day, which will be the production until the change of machinery necessary for the making of the new breech-loading musket is begun in good earnest. The Government, however, is not making these guns because it wants them, so much as because it wishes to retain the services of the best mechanics to make the guns of the new model. With the three hundred and fifty thousand muskets in the arsenal in Springfield, and those in other arsenals, the Government has now eight hundred thousand guns which are entirely new, having never been put in the service. From present indications, few if any of them will ever go into the Army, as the new breech-loader will probably be made soon enough to supply the entire force likely to be called into active service, and the old guns will be sold either on private contract or to foreign nations. Some of them may possibly be manufactured into breech-loaders, but cannot without great expense be made into the gun which will be adopted as the model.

The War Department is also busy with preparations for mustering out of military service and sending back to peaceful pursuits the great armies whose valor and endurance have won for us victory and a restored Union. Orders for providing an immense number of blank discharges, on parchment, have been issued, and before many weeks the duty of filling up and giving out these discharges will devolve upon the mustering officers. Meantime we hear of numerous resignations of officers of all ranks and of every branch of the military service.

The Navy Department is not behind the War Office in its measures of retrenchment, though it proceeds to the duty with less care for publicity. General orders have been issued discharging all the sailors in the Washington navy-yard and on vessels there whose terms of enlistment expire on or before the 10th day of July. Quite a number leave the service in consequence, as this order applies to the *Santiago de Cuba*, *Monitors Saugus, Mahopac and Montauk, Yankee, Primrose, Jacob Bell, Fuschia, Leslie, Rescue, Baltimore and King Philip*, which are now at the yard. The same course will probably be applied to all other navy-yards. The work of recalling and condemning, laying up in ordinary and preparing for sale the large number of purchased and converted vessels which the raising of the blockade will throw out of employment, is in rapid progress.

As this work of retrenchment goes on, there will be opportunity for wise discussion and commentary and valuable suggestion as to its extent, its proper application, the character of the force to be retained as the permanent military establishment of the country,

the care of the disabled, with many collateral questions. These will, necessarily, for some time to come, occupy a very considerable share of the attention of this journal, and we would invite general correspondence from officers on such subjects.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON comes to the head of government at a singularly auspicious moment. The Rebellion which perturbed the administration of his predecessor from beginning to end is happily over. Our Armies are triumphant, the Rebellion crushed, the Union restored to its integrity. Each day finds the country happier and more prosperous than before. A bright prospect of glory and wealth already opens upon the Nation out of its dark valley of humiliation and suffering. Even in that deceptive, broker-like test of success, so often used in political schemes—the comparison of the expenses of administration with the financial exhibits of previous years—Mr. JOHNSON will be surely able to show "retrenchment and reform" at each step, no matter what may be done with the treasury. Under such favorable circumstances, the present administration, if conducted with ordinary ability, can hardly fail of being at once popular and prosperous.

While there is plain sailing ahead for the ship of state during most of its voyage, there are, nevertheless, several important questions with regard to the final settlement of the Rebellion, which will give opportunity for the display of wise statesmanship, and the treatment of which will stamp a definite character of superiority or inferiority on those who rule the Nation. Most of these being in imminent need of treatment—being, indeed, the great and pressing questions of the hour—our uncertainty with regard to the manner in which they will be grappled, must soon be over. Among them are the modes of governing the insurgent States, and the "punishment of traitors." With regard to the first of these, which, in fact, comprises the grand question of rehabilitating the Union, we are inclined to think that the *laissez faire* policy which seems to suit American character so well will assert itself, and that much will be left for time to solve as time may choose. Our people never seriously quarrel with Government until goaded by desperate imbecility or folly, like that, for example, of BUCHANAN, with his traitor Cabinet.

With regard to the second question, "doom of traitors," something more demonstrative and prompt must be done, or else time may settle the question in the wrong way. Mr. JOHNSON has as yet announced no precise and definite plan of operations on this subject. He seems to be considering all its bearings very carefully, and we heartily commend his reticence. Next to that genius in politics which flashes light into every subject on the moment, and decides by intuition all questions, however great—is the quiet and patient thought which, even though a little behind-hand in finding out what is required to do, and in studying up the real meaning and situation of events, does not risk anything to experiment, but is "slow and sure." Mr. JOHNSON, like most of his predecessors for very many years, possibly does not lay claim to extraordinary genius in state-craft. He seems, however, to have awakened to the dignity and responsibility of his new station. Although his inaugural address (even in the form reported in the Washington papers) singularly enough, contained no allusion, either of praise or censure, to his predecessor, it is generally supposed that he will keep in the general path of the lamented LINCOLN, at all events, until he has become acquainted with his path, and is master of his course. There is no question that he will be more severe with the South, however, than Mr. LINCOLN would have been. But in precisely what way this severity will be developed is the point now awaiting solution.

LIEUTENANT E. J. DE HAVES, an officer of the United States Navy of fine reputation for seamanship and scientific ability, died in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. Lieutenant DE HAVES entered the Navy in 1829, when he was but ten years old, and remained in active service until 1857, when his eyesight became so impaired that he was placed upon the retired list. He had seen about eighteen years of sea service, always filling positions of responsibility with great credit to himself and his country. For four or five years he was on duty at the Observatory in Washington, serving under MAURY, who was indebted to DE HAVES for no small share of the reputation he has now lost.

THE Navy Department has issued orders to the effect that no repairs shall be made upon vessels unless all that are needful can be made at a cost less than a certain sum, named in the orders. Vessels which cannot be put in condition for that sum will be sold.

FRENCH STUDY OF ARTILLERY.

The Paris correspondent of the English *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

A writer in the *Débat* remarked recently that, whilst every power had been able to create a new light artillery fit for service, none had been able to carry success beyond a certain calibre, and added: "For the last four years, America has been the paradise of inventors, but what has been the result? The Americans have made campaigns, delivered battles both numerous and bloody, and yet none of their bulletins mention that the artillery has played an important rôle, such a rôle, for example, as was played by the artillery of the guard at Magenta, which saved the day by stopping a dangerous movement on the part of Bénédict. Nevertheless, this cannot be traced to any want of material on the part of the Americans, for we often read of engagements in which forty guns are said to have been captured, whilst we during the whole campaign in Italy, did not take more than twenty from the Austrian army."

"The Americans, too, have besieged towns, and though it is during the sieges that artillery triumphs, it accomplished little. Vicksburg only surrendered to Grant when the garrison had no more supplies; Charleston for a long time offered the same example, and a continuous bombardment of Sumter could not reduce that fort."

The writer then wants to know what artillery has effected against the works protecting Richmond, remarking that the Government at Washington has not been niggardly, but has supplied Grant with every means at their disposal. He turns then to Prussia, and makes disparaging observations on the guns which were employed against Duppel; in spite of all that has been said with respect to these pieces by the Prussians, he doubts their success, and adds, that when it was imagined that Fredericia would make a stand, a dispatch was sent to Berlin for smooth-bored. M. Xavier Raymond is still of opinion that the French *cannon rayé* is the most serviceable weapon in use; and he states that the pieces of 12, which were employed against Puebla gave most desirable results—that their range was good, their firing accurate, and that when the siege was over the guns were found to be just as good as when placed in battery. He then alludes to certain trials which took place at the Isle of Aix against Fort Liédot, an old work of Vauban's, built of cut stone. Unfortunately, the writer cannot furnish us with any authentic details of what there took place, but it appears that the pieces of 50 were able to make a breach at any distance from 1,000 to 2,000 metres in a rampart which could not be seen, and that the correctness of the fire was such that in future sieges far fewer works of approach will be necessary. The two capital points on which the writer loves to dwell are strength and lightness; the pieces tried at the Isle of Aix fired each 1,000 shots without being strained, and they might, if drawn by six horses, follow an army during a campaign.

ARMY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY EXPENSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865.

General Orders No. 77.

For reducing the expenses of the military establishment, ordered, let, that the chiefs of the respective bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

2. That the Quartermaster-General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged, except that required for the necessary supplies of troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons and other land transportation will be stopped, also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation also to be stopped.

3. That the Commissary-General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except such as, with what is on hand, be required for the forces in the field to the 1st of June next.

4. That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchases of arms, ammunition and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in Government Arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

5. That the Chief of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for their completion, or that may be required for the proper protection of works in progress.

6. That all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment be honorably discharged from service, with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war and are now on furlough or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the Regular Army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers, are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.

7. The Adjutant General of the Army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments and posts of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate reduction.

8. Quartermasters of Subsistence, Engineers and Provost-Marshal-Generals of departments will reduce the number of their clerks and employees to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will without delay report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon-General will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his bureau.

9. The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge and statements of property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication without prejudice to the service.

10. The Commissary of Prisoners will make out the name, residence, time and place of capture and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper subjects of Executive clemency, may be released upon terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with the public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: THOMAS W. VINCENT, A. A. G.

REDUCTION IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.

General Orders No. 24.

1. In carrying out the provisions of General Orders No. 77, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, dated April 28, 1865, so far as relates to the Quartermaster's Department, all chartered steamers, both ocean and river, which, under the new military situation, can be spared, will be discharged immediately.

2. Ocean steamers, at distant ports, will be loaded with the supplies which are no longer needed at such ports, and returned either to the depot of New York or of Washington.

3. Troops under orders to return North will be transported in the returning steamers, or in the steamers which are the property of the Department.

4. The chiefs of divisions of this office, and the chiefs of the principal depots, will immediately report to the Quartermaster General the extent of the reduction which they are able to make in the force of laborers, operatives, clerks, and agents under their command.

5. It is understood that troops will be made available for most of the work at the depots, and that thus very large reductions in the rolls of employees will be possible.

6. All railroad construction and repairs, except those needed on lines by which troops are still supplied, or by which troops may be marching, will cease.

7. Construction and extension of all barracks, hospitals, and other buildings, will cease, unless authorized upon special report, which in all cases of necessity should be made immediately by telegraph.

8. Property returns of all property on hand on the 30th April should be made up immediately, and forwarded to this office, with recommendations as to the dispositions to be made thereof, whether to be stored or to be sold, and where to be stored or sold in each case.

9. The efforts of all officers of this Department will be directed to the greatest possible reduction of expenditure consistent with the efficiency and comfort of the troops now about to be withdrawn from active operations in the field.

10. Attention of all officers of the Quartermaster's Department is specially called to paragraphs 2 and 9 of General Orders No. 77, which are herewith republished, as follows:—

2. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation, except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation, will be stopped; also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

9. The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause property returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and a statement of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and public sale without prejudice to the service.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.

General Order No. 25.

The chief of the Inspection Division will direct the inspectors to visit all depots and posts within their respective districts, and report the reductions which may be possible in expenditure, and make such suggestions therefor as may seem to them necessary.

Officers not on duty in the field or at important posts will also be selected, to be placed temporarily on inspection duty, in order that this inspection may be the more general and speedy.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22d Army Corps, April 26, 1865.

General Order No. 56.

1. The following organization of Districts within this Department is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

1st. District of Alexandria, to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington and all the troops serving therein, lying south of the Potomac—except the "Northern Neck"—south of the railroad from Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Landing, with headquarters at Alexandria, Virginia, to be commanded by Major-General Jno. G. Parke, United States Volunteers.

2d. District of Washington, to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington north of the Potomac, and all troops serving therein, excepting the city of Washington and the country between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, south of the Piscataway, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., to be commanded by Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox, United States Volunteers.

3d. District of the Potomac, to embrace the country between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers and south of the Piscataway, and all troops serving therein—except Point Lookout and immediate vicinity—with headquarters at or near Port Tobacco, Colonel H. H. Wells, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, temporarily in charge.

4th. District of "Northern Neck," to embrace the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, south of the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad, and all troops serving therein, Colonel N. B. Switzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, temporarily in charge, with headquarters at such point as he may select.

II. The District of St. Mary's is hereby discontinued. The commander of Point Lookout will report direct to these headquarters.

III. Commanding officers will report disposition and post of troops within their respective District with as little delay as practicable—furnishing lists of brigades, regiments, and batteries, with names of commanders.

By command of Major-General C. C. AUSTIN.

J. H. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff, A. A. G.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT—CIRCULAR TO THE ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

The loss the Army and the Nation have sustained in our Commander-in-Chief, President Lincoln, is deeply manifested in emblems and evidences of mourning by the people of the United States.

The policy of this able statesman during a momentous period in the history and life of the Nation was being fully consummated and brought to a successful and peaceful termination after nearly four years of war, calling into existence immense armies and enormous military material.

His virtues as a man were known and fully appreciated by his numerous friends and official associates.

The vile and dastardly act of a rebellious traitor has cut off the life of our lamented President and Commander-in-Chief.

Military honors due to his rank and position as the Chief Executive of the Nation have been ordered to be observed throughout the land.

It remains now for the authorities controlling the Military Academy to collect and preserve all these evidences of a Nation's grief for its loss and abhorrence of the crime which caused it as expressed by the people in their individual and corporate capacities, as Christian communities, and through the press, and preserve the same in the Library of the Military Academy in a separate portfolio corresponding with the "In Memoriam" now kept at the Institution to preserve the biography of deceased officers.

All officers of the Corps of Engineers will collect and forward to this department such printed and written evidences of the sympathies and condolence of the people as it may be in their power to obtain in the States in which they are stationed. The Superintendent of the Military Academy will, on receiving the same from this department, cause them to be appropriately arranged, and preserved in the Library as herein indicated.

RICHARD DELAPLAINE, General and Chief Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 26.

1. All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department, having citizen employes or hired articles under their direction, will immediately, upon the receipt of this order, prepare and forward to this office a special report of the persons and articles so hired or employed. This report will embrace in tabular form

1st. The number of persons or articles of each class.

2d. Occupation, or how used.

3d. Rate of hire or compensation.

4th. The number of each class discharged since April 1, and rate of hire or compensation.

5th. What further reduction can be made during the next two months, and at what dates the reduction can be made.

6th. Remarks, showing briefly the necessity of continuing the remainder in Government employ.

II. The Chief Quartermasters of military divisions, department and principal depots will, upon consultation with the respective

commanding officers thereof, take immediate measures to break up all minor depots and agencies under their control not essential to the service under the new military situation. The Quartermaster's stores at such depots and agencies will be drawn into the main depots; or, in case such stores are deemed not of sufficient value to justify the cost of their removal, then a special report of the case will be made to this office, with recommendations as to the best time, place, and manner of their sale or other disposition.

III. The property return of Quartermaster's stores on hand April 30th, called for by paragraph 8, General Orders No. 24, from this office, of the 29th ultimo, will be made out in the form of an inventory, showing

1st. The articles, in alphabetical order, and the quantity of each on hand.

2d. Their condition.

3d. Number or quantity of each required for a three months' supply at their respective stations.

4th. The disposition recommended to be made of the balances—whether to be sold, stored, or transferred to other stations; and when to be sold, stored, or transferred.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster, Brevet Major-General.

DISMISSALS.

For the week ending April 22, 1865.

The following officers to date April 18, 1865, for evading duty and absence without leave:

Colonel Charles D. Murray, 89th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain F. W. Dorn, 35th Iowa Volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. C. Kennedy, 35th Iowa Volunteers.

The following officers, to date March 27, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Surgeon E. Hutchinson, 137th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant J. L. Styron, 24th North Carolina Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Frank White, 31st United States Colored Troops.

First Lieutenant Emmett Stafford, 9th New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant Duncan D. Cameron, 9th United States Colored Troops.

Second Lieutenant James A. Bowles, 9th New York Artillery.
Second Lieutenant John Malloy, 11th United States Colored Infantry, to date April 17, 1865, having tendered his resignation while under charges embracing "drunkenness" and "disorderly conduct," the truth of the former of which he acknowledges.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Second Lieutenant Sid Newton, 150th Ohio Volunteers, to date March 30, 1865, for absence without leave and drunkenness on duty, has been confirmed.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain A. Hyde, 16th Kansas Cavalry.
Captain Frederick S. Gimber, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers (now consolidated with the 111 Pennsylvania Volunteers).

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from April 24, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in selling a man, enlisted by him, for a substitute.

Second Lieutenant W. A. C. Ryan, 192d New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant George Templeton, 50th New York Engineers.
Captain F. C. Post, 103d Illinois Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Sebastian S. McFadden, Quartermaster, 8th Tennessee Volunteers.

Major John B. Harris, 26th Illinois Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant William Baker, 28th Michigan Volunteers.
Major Benjamin Van Kaden, 24th New York Artillery.
Captain Edward Hanlon, 24th New York Artillery.

First Lieutenant Dennis Sher, 21st New York Artillery.
Second Lieutenant George W. Tyson, 24th New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant H. A. Fuller, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.
First Lieutenant William T. Spencer, 7th New Jersey Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain Hancock T. McLean, 6th United States Cavalry, heretofore published for absence without leave and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, he having appeared before the Military Commission of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and made satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. V., to duty as Chief Surgeon of the hospitals, and general superintendent, under the instructions of the Medical Director, of medical affairs in the city of Richmond and its outskirts.

Assistant Surgeon M. J. Aech, U. S. A., to duty as Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Surgeons James Collins, Daniel Stahl, John F. Hubert, William B. Ely, James M. Study, John S. McGraw, and Theodore Artand, to Surgeons U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., to Surgeon U. S. A., from 22d December, 1864.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Hart, U. S. A., to Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., from April 2, 1865.

APPOINTED.

Dr. H. A. Buck, of Marenzo, McHenry Co., Ill., Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MATES AND THEIR PAY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1865.

General Order No. 49.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, acting master's mates will hereafter be styled mates. The pay of mates will be at the rate of forty dollars per month. After the completion of a year's continuous service as mates, they will be paid hereafter at the rate of sixty dollars per month whilst on sea service.

Mates may be rated, under authority of the Secretary of the Navy, from seamen and ordinary seamen who have enlisted in the naval service for not less than two years, and will receive the same compensation as other mates; but such rating of an enlisted man, or his appointment as an officer, shall not discharge him from his enlistment.

No person appointed or rated an officer or clerk in the Navy shall receive any bounty while holding an appointment.

Acting passed assistant surgeons and acting surgeons may be appointed in the same manner as acting assistant surgeons are now appointed, who shall receive the compensation of their respective grades.

Two years' service in the Navy as acting assistant surgeon will be required before examination for promotion, except under peculiar circumstances, to be judged of by the Department.

No acting assistant surgeon who is more than forty years of age will be examined for promotion.

An examination for promotion may be declined by an acting assistant surgeon without detriment to present position.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 24.—Second Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, to experimental duty at New York.

Lieutenant G. S. Wilcox, to the *North Carolina*.

APRIL 25.—Francis H. Swan, to the *Mohongo*.

Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker, to command the *Shamrock*.

Third Assistant Engineer S. C. McLanahan, to the *Frolic*.

Boatswain Philip J. Miller, to special duty connected with inventory of property at the Naval Store, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward Cheney, to the *Frolic*.

Captain S. B. Bissell, to special duty in making an inventory of all the United States property in charge of the Naval Storekeeper, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 27.—Surgeon A. C. Rhodes, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Second Assistant Engineer William J. Montgomery and J. M. Emanuel, to the *Shamrock*.

APRIL 28.—Commander Robert H. Wyman, to command the *Colorado*.

Commander J. R. M. Mullany, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, at New York, as soon as his duties connected with the *Bienvenue* have been completed.

APRIL 28.—Paymaster Gilbert E. Thornton, to duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 29.—Assistant Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

DETACHED.

APRIL 24.—Gunner George Fouse, from the *Saranac*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner Thomas Robinson, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Saranac*, on the reporting of his relief.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. E. Baumgarten, from the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., and ordered to the *Waterloo*.

Lieutenant-Commander John A. Howell, from the *Ossipee*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Paymaster Robert Pettit, from temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1st of May, and ordered to continue his regular duties.

Acting Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy, from the *Mohican*, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Lieutenant George C. Remey, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Second Assistant Engineer Frederick G. Coggio, from experimental duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, from the *Frolic*, and placed on sick leave.

APRIL 25.—Master Julius S. Bohrer, from the Naval Rendezvous, Baltimore, and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, Baltimore.

Surgeon Robert Woodworth, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and waiting orders.

Captain S. F. Hazard, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., and waiting orders.

Surgeon Isaac Brinkerhoff, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., and waiting orders.

Surgeon John Thornley, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and waiting orders.

Commander James R. Obolds, from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H., and waiting orders.

Commanders Samuel Swartwout and George W. Doty, and Surgeon Edwin R. Denby, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and waiting orders.

Commander J. C. Williamson, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and waiting orders.

Surgeon D. S. Edwards, from the Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford, Mass., and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H., and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, from the *Muscoota*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Boyden, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Muscoota*.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant-Commander John S. Barnes, from the command of the *Bat*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Clark, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

First Assistant Engineer William H. King, from the *Augusta*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 27.—Commander Edward Donaldson, from the command of the *Susquehanna*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Charles L. Huntington, from the *Chickasaw*, and ordered North, on the reporting of his relief.

Assistant Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, from the *Catskill*, on the departure of his relief, and ordered North.

APRIL 28.—Captain William M. Walker, from the command of the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Washington Irving, from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at Norfolk, Va., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory.

APRIL 29.—Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Captain Alfred Taylor, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to command the *Susquehanna*.

Commodore James L. Lardner, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as a member of a Naval Board, of which Commodore Engle is President.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 25.—Third Assistant Engineer Nelson H. Lawton.

APRIL 27.—Assistant Surgeon William H. Westcott, of the *Powhatan*.

Second Assistant Engineers Philip H. White and Henry P. Gregory, of the *Shamrock*.

Assistant Surgeon Eilery Stedman, of Dorchester, Mass.

APRIL 29.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gunning.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 25.—Commander McC. Maine, detaching him from duty as a member of the Naval Court-Martial.

Commander B. J. Totten, to duty as a member of a Naval Court-Martial at Philadelphia, and he is placed on waiting orders.

Commander E. C. Bowers, detaching him from the command of the *Vandalia*.

APRIL 26.—Assistant Paymaster F. H. Swan, to the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Gail, to the *Frolic*, and placed on waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

APRIL 24.—Assistant Surgeons J. H. Clark, George R. Brush, D. R. Bannon, G. H. E. Baumgarten, Charles S. Giberson, and A. A. Hochling, to Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Holmes Edward Offley, formerly in the Navy Department, has been appointed Secretary to Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, ordered to command the European Squadron.

APRIL 23.—Captain Percival Drayton has this day been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to report without delay to the Navy Department.

Captain T. A. Jenkins has been appointed senior member of a board of officers to investigate and examine into the claims for local bounty preferred by men in the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Lee, commanding that squadron.

Commander Fabius Stanley and Paymaster A. H. Gilman are ordered to assist him in this duty.

APRIL 29.—Commodore William Radford is hereby appointed acting rear-admiral, and ordered to command the North Atlantic Squadron.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Master Walter Pearce, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. P. Conner, Acting Ensigns F. F. Harrington and W. A. Duer, to the *Mohongo*.

Acting Master H. W. Washburn, to the *Sabine*.

Acting Master D. Rodney Brown, to the *Dacotah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Mellor, to the *Memphis*.

APRIL 25.—Acting Ensigns G. H. Barry and O. J. Rogers, to report by letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury for duty on the U. S. coast survey steamer *Cornwall*.

Mate W. H. Fitzgerald, to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

APRIL 26.—Acting Assistant Paymaster T. S. Dabney, to the *Mahongo*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward Sherwin, to the *Dai Ching*.

Acting Ensign P. P. Hawkes, to the *Unadilla*.

Mate Howard Sargent, Jr., to the *Savannah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Paul H. Kendrick to the *Nansett*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac H. Borden, to the *Memphis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B. Whitmore, to duty on one of the vessels at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, to the *Mahongo*.

APRIL 27.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, to the *Chickasaw*.

Acting Master D. Rodney Brown, to the *Dacotah*.

Acting Master A. A. Owens, to the *Mohongo*.

Acting Ensign Joseph W. Mulford, to the *Huron*.

Acting Ensign Joseph C. F. K. Wapenhaus, to the *Mattabesett*.

Acting Ensign K. T. Leary, to the *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Hamilton, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. A. Swords, to the *Catskill*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. C. Wood, Jr., to the *Nantucket*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Albert S. Cox, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Smith, to the *Hendrick Hudson*.

APRIL 28.—Acting Ensign G. E. French, to the *Junata*.

APRIL 29.—Acting Chief Engineer Alexander McCausland, to the *Junata*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick Acker, to command the *Bat*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Nelson Ingram, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

APRIL 25.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Wilson, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Saugus*, at Washington, D. C.

Acting Ensign S. L. La Deln, from the *Oswego*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Master and Pilot Edward A. Decker, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the *Oswego*.

APRIL 27.—Acting Assistant Surgeon C. M. Slack, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Pembina*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ira L. Davies, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. R. Holmes, from the *Pembina*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Allen, from the *Nantucket*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return North and settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James M. Churchill, from the *Hendrick Hudson*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

APRIL 29.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry F. Hayden, from the *Huron*, and granted sick leave for one month.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. S. Wetmore, from the *Bolus*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Seneg, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Master Foster Willis, of the *Napa*.

Acting Master John Wallace, of the *Portsmouth*.

Acting Ensign James H. Barry, of the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Andrews, of the *Saugus*.

Mate William E. Cannon, of the *Princess Royal*.

Mate Allen W. Widup, of the *Ouchita*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 25.—Acting Master S. A. Waterbury, of the *Sangamon*.

Acting Ensign Stephen C. Hill, of the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Mingie, of the *Saugus*.

Mate N. E. Moore, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 26.—Acting Ensign Winslow B. Barnes, of the *Meadola*.

Acting Ensign John Culliton, of the *Unadilla*.

Acting Ensign D. W. Tainter, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

Mate D. G. Conger, of the *Savannah*.

Mate A. C. Bowie, of the Naval Rendezvous, Baltimore, Md.

APRIL 27.—Mate John L. Robins, of the *Hunchback*.

Mate C. S. Hardy, of the *Oswego*.

Mate A. M. Lyon, of the *Malvern*.

Mate Thomas E. Quayle, of the *Whitehead*.

Mate Charles F. Fisher, of the *Mattabesett*.

Mate William D. Cobb, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Gunner William W. Bradley, of the *Maratona*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John C. Garner, of the *Lilac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas R. Jefferson, of the *Massasoit*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Stott, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George L. King, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant D. A. Campbell, of the *Mattabesett*.

Acting Master Walter Pearce, of Bristol, R. I.

Acting Ensign S. Bissell, of the *Junata*.

Assistant Ensign J. Lyon, of the *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Ensign Samuel H. Maunders, of the *Huron*.

Acting Ensign James W. Park, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensign J. B. Trost, of New York city.

APRIL 28.—Acting Ensign William D. Price, of the *Junata*.

Acting Ensign Andre B. Rounds, Jr., of the *Acacia*.

Acting Ensign Samuel J. Denight, of the *Cincinnati*.

Acting Ensign George T. Joslin, of the *Potomac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Gifford, of the *Tallahatchie*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, of the *Plambeau*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Brown, of the Naval Battery, Morris Island, S. C.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William P. Higgins, of the *General Putnam*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Elliott N. Cross, of the *Potomac*.

APRIL 29.—Acting Ensign Charles Millett, of the *Fort Henry*.

Acting Ensign Ralph C. Pack, of the *Mendota*.

Mate Theodore B. Seavey, of the *St. Lawrence*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Clark, of the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry L. Churchill, at the Navy Yard, Boston.

AFFOINTEED.

APRIL 24.—Charles F. Abbott, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Leuel Harman, of West Dorset, Mass., Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

APRIL 25.—William A. Gale, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

APRIL 27.—Thomas W. Bonsall, of the *Atlanta*, Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

C. H. Cobb, of the *Juniper*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

APRIL 28.—H. S. P. Collins, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

Wilfred H. Weatherill, of Lambertville, N. J., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Thomas Heenan, of the Potomac Flotilla, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the Flotilla.

APRIL 29.—John W. Sanderson, of the *Mahaska*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

PROMOTED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Master C. C. Kingsbury, of the *Didator*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APRIL 25.—Acting Ensign Nicholas Pratt, of the *Rhode Island*, to Acting Master, U. S. Navy.

APRIL 26.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas A. Harris, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander.

APRIL 27.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. B. C. Sawyer, of the Potomac Flotilla, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

APRIL 28.—Acting Master C. C. Bunker, of the *Ossipee*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APRIL 29.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant R. B. Smith, commanding the *Nia*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

Acting Master Thomas Chaffield, of the *Two Sisters*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

CONFIRMED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Ensign Joseph N. Peabody, of the *Genesee*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate Edmund C. Aiken, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Mate Henry J. Richmond, of the *Ossipee*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate William K. Babbitt, of the *Oneida*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

APRIL 25.—Mate John Poute, of the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to remain on that vessel.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Ensign Charles P. Gifford, of Mattapoisett, Mass.

Acting Gunner Mark B. Means, of Sedgwick, Mass.

APRIL 25.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene, of the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Gunner Charles F. Adams, now at Benton Barracks, Mo.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Moran, of Mountclair P. O., Kansas Co., N. J.

APRIL 28.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Hedges, of the *Moore*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 29.—Acting Gunner James Read, of the *Waterloo*.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Ensign F. S. Leach, of the *Clover*, and to be confined in the States Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., for the term of five (5) years.

APRIL 29.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert A. Davison, at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 25.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Mellow, to the *Memphis*, and he will remain on the *Tonawanda*.

APRIL 28.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, to the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

DISCHARGED.

APRIL 26.—Mate Bernard C. Devine, of the *Entaw*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 29th, 1865:—

Isaac Williams, captain of forerunner, April 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Shookokan*.

George Thompson, seaman, April 15, 1865, Naval Asylum.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that the Rebel iron-clad *Stonewall* left Tenerife on the 23d inst., and it is believed that she is now in the West Indies.

Several vessels are reported to be for sale, or soon to be, by the Government. The *Huntsville*, *Kensington* and *Vicksburg* are spoken of, but we do not know with what truth.

The strike at the Brooklyn Yard is over. The Department finally gave the men two days to return, which was done by most of them. The strike has occasioned much inconvenience, and put back the preparation of our foreign squadrons. But the struggle must come some time, and now as well as hereafter. Wages have struck twelve, and it is time for the hand to go backwards.

Important improvements are in progress at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Buildings are going up, and the channel in front of the yard is being dredged so as to admit of docking the largest class of vessels of war. The *Chattanooga*, 8, 3,000 tons burden, will be docked and coppered very soon. When she is finished, the famous *New Ironsides* will take her place, and receive a much needed overhauling.

The Rebel ram *Albatross*, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., by Lieutenant Cushing, has been raised and has reached the Gosport Navy Yard. The cost of raising her was about \$20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and her hull is found to have sustained but little damage from the explosion of the torpedo. She will be put in sea-going order and sent to New York to be fitted out as a first-class iron clad.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy in a well-deserved letter to Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, congratulating him on the capture of Mobile, says:—"I am happy in extending to you and those under your command, and the Major-General and those under his command, the congratulations of the Navy Department for the victory which places in our possession, with one exception, all the chief ports of the Southern coast, and one that bids fair to be the closing naval contest of the Rebellion."

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander W. H. McComb, under date of April 12th, at Portsmouth, N. C., in which he says:—"I got news yesterday to the effect that the Rebels had sent a floating battery down the Roanoke, and that it was then just above this place. Immediately started from Winston in the *Wilderness*, and arrived here last night. I then found that Commander Febiger had sent a party up, under Lieutenant Franklin, of the *Isaac*, which party had found the battery sunk near Janceville, by one of their own torpedoes. Lieutenant Franklin set fire to all of her that was above water, about two feet, and it is supposed that she is pretty thoroughly destroyed."

Quite a stir was aroused through the country one day this week by the announcement that the Rebel ram *Webb* was rushing down the Mississippi at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and, after destroying our river fleet, would probably put to sea to devastate our commerce. Quiet was restored by the intelligence that she had been blown up, thus becoming "the last of the Rebel rams." She was a paddle steamer, originally built and designed as a ice-boat for breaking up the thick ice in New York harbor. Her heavy bow fitted her for ramming, which she did well, first for us, and afterwards for our enemies, having been captured by them. We lost the valuable *Indianola* in this way. Taking refuge finally in the Red River, she kept two or three of our vessels on the lookout. In her course down the Mississippi, she was pursued by the *Hollyhock*, and headed off by the *Richmond*. She was commanded by Reed, former commander of the privateer *Tacony*.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the blockade-running steamer *Cora*, on the 25th ult., by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, thirteen miles east of Brazos, Texas. The *Cora* is a stern-wheel steamer, and she was bound from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Bagdad, Mexico, with a cargo of lumber.

(Special Notice)

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENT.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

(Advertisement.)

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST in the WORLD.

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(Special Notice.)

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MARRIED.

Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.

CALCUTTA.—At Grace church, Newark, N. J., on the 31st inst., by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Ass. stant Surgeon J. THEODORE CALCUTTA, U.S.A., to Miss NORA C. ORR, of Newark.

DIED.

Eaton.—At the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., on Friday morning, April 28, of typhoid fever, Midshipman J. H. Eaton, son of Major J. H. Eaton, Pay Department U.S.A., aged 16 years and 7 months.

He was a noble youth, much beloved by his officers and associates, to whom he had become attached by a highly honorable and conscientious devotion to his duties, and by his many, genial and generous personal qualities.

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REDEMPTION OF

\$1,641,500

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York, becoming payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

OF

\$1,641,500

OF

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York, authorized by chapter 17 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:—

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893; and

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank), on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

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THE COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands of this Company consist of four (4) tracts, each selected with great care.

No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4. One hundred and eighty acres—15 years lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, Athens County, Ohio.

No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shatt Well, Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring territory of the best quality.

No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well.

The working capital is in Cash, hence work will proceed and wells be completed without delay.

The Directors feel gratified that they have succeeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Sternberg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Seminary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his energy and scientific attainments, for the position.

TO THE ARMY.

This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O.; and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

Any communication from the Army, to either of the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully answered, and any desired information furnished.

SALE OF STOCK.

As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital Stock, at its par value, only \$10,000 of Stock will be sold, and that only at par.

Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Superintendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.

Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to purchase stock in this Company can send Treasury Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to Colonel W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, New York, or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may be directed.

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Stocks..... 4,915,921 25
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No. 2.—One half ($\frac{1}{2}$) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, Fee Simple. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 650 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,600 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are

all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the special purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised \$15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (300 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls.), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of \$3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of BYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it; the judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

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OF THE

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Com. Gen. of Prisoners.
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" " W. H. PENROSE,
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Receipts during the year..... 978,884 02
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Assets..... \$1,991,226 23
Liabilities..... \$1,991,226 23
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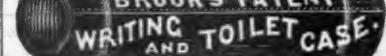
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